New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

A Know-Nothing Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The first number of the new American organ, a daily evening sheet, to be edited by Judge ELLIS (Know-Nothing,) will be issued Nov. 15.

The National Cattle Show.

SPRINGFIELD, (Ohio,) Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The great National Cattle Show is now holding in full sway at the Clark County Fair Ground, in this place. These grounds comprise twenty acres of beautiful land, such as it is difficult to find outside of Ohio.

One of the most interesting features of the occasion is found in the assemblage of the distinguished persons who are present—among whom we notice the following: Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President of the Society, and Gen. W. S. KING, Secretary, both of Boston; J. M. WRIGHT, of Indiana; Gov. MEDILL, of Ohio; Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, and his brother, BRUTUS J. CLAY; and Col. SANDERS, and many others from that State; Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, of Cincinnati; GEO. E. WARING, Jr., of New-York; C. L. FLINT, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts; Judge MUSGROVE, President of the Ohio Board of Agriculture; J. M. BROWN, President of the Illinois Agricultural Society; Mr. MOORE, President of the Michigan Society, and its Secretary, C. HOLMES, of Detroit. From Scotland, we have ROBERT RUSSELL, Esq., of Pitkiro. Col. W. F. ALLEN is also here, as well as a host of other military gentlemen, such as generals, &c., from all parts of the Union.

Very many of our States are represented very ably,—among the Marshals, we notice Col. TAYLOR, a son-in-law of the late Gen. HARRISON.

The show of stock is literally superior to anything which ever has been, or probably ever will be seen in America.

Mr. RUSSELL, the able representative of Scotland, says that it surpasses anything that they have had in their own country, and he doubts whether England itself can compete with it.

Among the animals, we may notice a Durham bull, that took the first premium at Dublin last April, "Duchess," imported by the Clinton County Society. A Jersey cow, dun, from the stock of Mr. COLT of Paterson, N. J., some beautiful Ayrshires from the stock of P. MELENDY of Hamilton County, and the Durhams of BRUTUS J. CLAY, and many others from Indiana and other States.

The Committee examined this afternoon the Durham bulls, and other examinations will take place to-morrow.

To-morrow, also, the grand banquet will come off in the Pavilion, in which are now being prepared 12 tables, each from 90 to 100 feet long. The substantial and agreeable constituents of a good dinner will undoubtedly be furnished, and the distinguished gentlemen named above are expected to address the company—among whom we expect to see the beauty of the West, for our American ladies are becoming sensible, and your correspondent has heard from ruby lips some of the soundest opinions expressed as the merits of these excellent cattle. A half a million of our people could derive benefit from a view of this great show.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The National Cattle Show at this place has completed its second day. The stock examined this morning was of the finest character, and elicited the praise of all present. There was a good attendance of people, and all of them displayed a lively interest in the proceedings. The grand feature of the day was the agricultural banquet, which took place under the pavilion erected for that purpose. The tables were loaded with a choice collection of cold viands, and were surrounded by those who showed themselves both able and willing to appreciate and consume them.

The President, Col. WILDER, of Boston, officiated with graceful dignity at the cross-table at one end of the pavilion, at which were seated the invited guests, who were to enliven, by their speeches, the closing ceremonies of the Exhibition.

After full justice had been done to the dinner, the President made an excellent speech, and proceeded to call out, by toasts, the various lions of the day.

The first speech, in behalf of Ohio, by Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, was practical and good. So was that of Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana.

Allusion having been made to the combined glory of Springfield, consequent on two national exhibitions, one of cattle, and the other of babies, Mr. MASON, of Springfield, made a facetious reply.

In getting up this exhibition of cattle and this fair banquet, the officers of the Society have merited the thanks of those who have enjoyed these privileges, and the commendation of the whole people. They have discharged their duty nobly, and the Society shows itself in a prosperous condition. May our country appreciate the blessings of their exertions.

There were some political allusions made which I, as an individual, totally disapproved of. I hope that on all future occasions everything foreign to agriculture may be avoided by the guests of Agricultural Societies.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There is a multitude of people assembled this evening in front of the Anthony House to hear Mr. GEORGE E. WARING, of Rye, New-York, address them upon the Importance of Scientific Culture. He was followed by Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, and others. The populace are now calling for CASSIUS M. CLAY. A promising meeting is under way.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* reached her dock at East Boston, a few minutes after 11 o'clock, this morning, and her mails will be dispatched to New-York in the afternoon train.

We find no news of interest in our files additional to that telegraphed from Halifax.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 26.

At the Whig Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, held in this city to-day, Hon. WM. APPLETON was unanimously nominated for re-election.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 26.

Considerable excitement has been experienced in political circles to-day in consequence of the speech of Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, at the Worcester Convention yesterday, denouncing the Know-Nothings, and charging their candidate for Governor with being one of the guard of SIMS when he was carried back to bondage. He also directly slighted Gen. WILSON, the Republican candidate for Governor, by not noticing him, while he recommended the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor as worthy of support.

It is stated further that some of the Republican leaders have been in session in this city for several days past, concerting plans to use up the Know-Nothing party in this State. They charge General WILSON with aiding in the nomination of GARDNER, and propose to throw him overboard. A pungent letter from Mr. ALLEN will soon appear.

In BANKS' District the National Democrats met to-day, and nominated RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Jr., of the Boston Post, as their candidate.

In the Sixth District the Whigs have unanimously re-nominated Mr. UPHAM.

In the Fifth District, the Whigs also have unanimously renominated Mr. APPLETON, but he declined the honor, whereupon the Convention adjourned for one week.

Fall of a Bridge at Port Deposit—Probable Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The bridge over the Susquehanna River at Port Deposit gave way this morning while one hundred and fifty head of cattle were passing over it. The bridge is broken away between three of the piers in the middle, and each end hangs on the abutments in a very dangerous condition.

A large number of cattle perished, and it is feared human life has also been lost, as some hats have been found floating on the water.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The first span of the bridge on the Hartford side is so shattered that it is expected to fall; the second and third spans were broken to atoms, and the fourth span was badly shattered. There were 110 head of cattle on the bridge, and most of them went down with it, but only one was drowned. Some 18 of them had their legs broken. No lives were lost.

The Trial of S. T. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The trial of S. T. BEALE is exciting a great deal of public attention here.

The evidence for the defence closed this afternoon with witnesses testifying to having experienced similar delusions, while under the effects of Ether, as it is argued Miss MUDGE must have labored under.

Attorney-General REED proposed rebutting evidence to prove similar acts of the defendant, but the counsel for the defence argued that evidence of general bad character could alone be brought to rebut evidence of good character, and the Court sustained the defence.

The summing up of the case will commence to-morrow morning.

Anti-Rent State Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The Anti-Rent State Convention met at Beardsley's Hall, to-day, and nominated MYRON H. CLARK, for Governor; BRADFORD R. WOOD, for Lieutenant-Governor; HENRY FITZHUGH, for Canal Commissioner, and NORWOOD BOWNE, for State Prison Inspector.

Resolutions were adopted asserting the claim of Anti-Renters to the soil—that the Patroon grants were not proper subjects of grant, as the Indian title was not extinguished, but now in full force—calling for a law similar to the bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. WILLIS, of Jefferson, and pledging themselves that they would support no candidate for the Assembly who would not resist land claimants having no right in law, equity, or reliable tradition.

A report was read by Mr. HANDCOCK of Madison County, defining the history, nature and state of the Anti-Rent controversy.

A State Committee was then appointed, after which the Convention adjourned.

Verdict against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for an Infringement of a Patent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 26.

In the case of HENRY TANNER against the New-York and Erie Railway, in the United States District Court, for an infringement of the patent granted to Mr. TANNER, July 6, 1852, for BATCHELDER and THOMPSON's Railroad car brake, the Jury have just found a verdict for the plaintiff, and stating that the STEVENS brake and the HODGE brake are also infringements of Mr. TANNER's patent.

New-York Politics—The Know-Nothings, &c.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 26.

Five hundred Know-Nothings assembled in this city last night, for the purpose of hearing a speech from DANIEL ULLMANN. They also nominated a full ticket, composed partly of Whigs and partly of Democrats. For Congress, R. DAVIS NOXON is the nominee, and for Assembly, from the Third District, ALFRED H. HOVEY. They nominated the Whig candidate for Judge.

The Whig nominee for Assembly in the Third District, Mr. STEVENS, has declined, leaving the contest between PHELPS, Republican, and HOVEY, Soft.

Terrible Casualty—Howard College Destroyed by Fire—Two Boys Killed, and Twenty Severely Injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 26.

A letter dated Marion, Ala., Oct. 16, says that Howard College had been burnt to the ground, and that twenty-two boys were greatly injured by jumping from the windows. Two of the number were reported to have died.

There were seven deaths in Charleston yesterday.

Whig and Republican Nominations.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Oct. 26.

JOHN Z. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, has been nominated for reelection to Congress in the Eleventh District by both the Whigs and the Republicans.

The Republicans of Berkshire County have nominated for Senators, BILLINGS PALMER, of Sheffield, and ALANSON DEAN, of Cheshire.

The Outrage upon the Rev. Mr. Bapst.

BANGOR, Thursday, Oct. 26.

An attempt was made before the Grand Jury at Ellsworth to-day to get 7 persons indicted for being engaged in the late outrage upon the person of the Rev. Mr. BAPST, the Catholic Priest, of this city, but the Jury found no bills against them.

Mortality in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The deaths in this city for the past week were 58, of which 31 were from yellow fever.

Emigrants for Kansas.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 26.

A party of 50 persons will leave here to-morrow for Kansas.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC PROCEEDINGS.

Opposition to Erastus D. Culver for City Judge—Unanimous Approval of the Other Nominees.

A Ratification meeting of the Whigs of Brooklyn was held last night in the City Hotel, City Hall-square. An enormous assemblage had gathered in the vicinity of the hotel long before the hour for which the meeting was called, and the large apartment in which the proceedings took place was crowded to suffocation at least half an hour previous to the formal opening of the business for which the party had met. A band was stationed in front of the hotel, and attracted crowds from every side. Still greater *éclat* was given to the occasion by a magnificent illumination, produced by the burning of some half-hundred flour barrels in the open space opposite the Hall. Five or six were piled on top of one another and then set on fire; in a minute or two they would become a blazing column, the flame shooting up into the darkened air, and casting a vivid and picturesque glare over the vast sea of human beings that pressed around on every hand, and lighting up the entire square.

When the hour had arrived at which the meeting was to be opened within,

Mr. WALDO HUTCHINGS was appointed Chairman, amid tremendous applause. Twenty-two Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries were chosen, and

The Chairman, in submitting the business for which the meeting was convened, began by reviewing the political tergiversation of President PIERCE; he referred to the many pledges he (the President) had made and broken—particularly his pledge to maintain the Compromise; he alluded to the defeats which the Administration had suffered in Ohio and the cities of the Eastern States; he condemned as ridiculous his (the President's) interference with diplomatic costume, and affirmed that it was but in conformity with the same intermeddling spirit by which he had been led to interfere with State elections. His turning men out of office in Washington, whose only crime was their being American citizens, was warmly made the subject for an indignant comment, and the general career of FRANKLIN PIERCE, since his election to the Presidency, was criticised with much severity, and amid great applause. The Chairman concluded by introducing Mr. BIRDSEYE to report from the State Convention.

Mr. BIRDSEYE on making his appearance, was greeted with enthusiastic plaudits. In presenting the name of MYRON H. CLARK, [vehement applause and cheering,] he felt that no commendation was needed to recommend him to their approval and support. His character was well known, and as much respected as it was known, and his conduct in the State Senate was the highest and most unquestionable claim he could put forward, as being eminently qualified as well by his talents as by his honesty and patriotism, for the position for which he had been nominated. With regard to the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, HENRY J. RAYMOND, [loud and protracted cheering,] he was a gentleman whom they met every day, conversed with every day. They knew the ability with which he had sustained Whig principles; they knew the zeal with which he maintained their cause, and he (the Speaker,) trusted that he would be raised to the responsible position for which he was nominated. He believed that in that position, as the presiding officer of the Senate, his (Mr. R's.) talents and abilities would enable him to do the State great service. He believed too that in that important situation which he would hold as *ex officio* president of the canal boats, his wide knowledge of all parts and sections of the State would make him of great use in maintaining those interests on which this, the commercial emporium not only of the State but of the Union, so much depended. [Loud applause.] He (the speaker) could say the same thing with regard to the candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. H. FITZHUGH. [Applause.] A long and faithful service to the Whig party he was known to have served; but the zeal, the faithfulness, the night-and-day labor with which he had discharged his duties as Canal Commissioner during the last term, made him eminently the man for renomination at the hands of the State Convention; and they in those metropolitan cities were bound to sustain those who, like HENRY FITZHUGH, had most faithfully served the interests of the State in its great means of internal communication. The candidate for State Prison Inspector, Mr. NORWOOD, had been represented to them as having sustained for nearly a score of years with unswerving fidelity and with unshaken zeal the Whig cause and Whig principles in the old County of Delaware, where certainly to do so was more difficult than in any other County of the State. That perhaps was all he (Mr. B.) ought to say in regard to the nominations of the State Convention at Syracuse. That was the first Convention that had fairly, fully, and fearlessly enunciated those principles from which no honest patriot in the country could withhold his assent, and to the carrying out of which none would refuse to lend his support. The example of that Convention had been followed, and the result would be seen in these elections. If they who were now here could have but seen the enthusiasm with which all who were present at that Convention, gray-haired men and young men, received those gentlemen, how they rose on their feet as one man, and with cheering received those pledges which placed them in opposition to the fraud which had been practiced on them by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820; it reminded him of some of those scenes where HENRY CLAY [loud cheers] held enthralled his thousands of anxious hearers, whose feelings, with one accord, moved spontaneous to his touch. Placed, then, there as they were on such a platform, and with such principles on which to stand, if there were any objections to their candidates, he (the speaker) could appeal to them (the Whigs) with the confidence to disregard minor differences, to overlook minor objections, and to receive those who were pledged to those principles on account of the standard which they upheld. But when the candidates, of themselves, were, as he believed, honest, honorable men—men who agreed in sentiment with the body of that assembly—he did not need to appeal to the principles which those candidates maintained. He would say, then, both for the sake of the candidates themselves, and for the principles whose exponents they were, it was the duty of the people of this State and their highest interest to give an undivided support, and a successful support, to the candidates whom he had named. [Great applause and cheering.] Mr. BIRDSEYE, after a few remarks in conclusion, resumed his seat amid renewed applause.

The Chairman put the nominations submitted by Mr. BIRDSEYE to the meeting and they were unanimously approved.

A gentleman, whose name in the noise and confusion of the assemblage, (which was now beginning to grow somewhat unruly,) we could not ascertain, made his way from the middle of the room, and ascended the platform to present the report on Congressional nominations. In a brief speech, expressive of his reverence in the views maintained by such patriots as DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY, JOHN CALHOUN and THOMAS BENTON, when they affirmed the necessity for, and recommended the passing of the Missouri Compromise, he stated that as a man who they knew was an inflexible patriot, and true Whig, and firm supporter of that principle on which those great men he had named agreed, the Congressional Convention had nominated J. T. STRANAHAN [applause] as their candidate for Congress. He (the speaker) felt certain that Mr. STRANAHAN's character, his integrity, his position, his reputation and standing in this community was a guarantee that he would be elected. [Renewed applause.] With [illegible] the declaration to this audience that Mr. S. [illegible] party, he (the speaker) had every confidence that he would be elected.

The question on the adoption of the Report of the Congressional Convention was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. GILBERT presented the nominations of the County Convention. They had selected, with great unanimity, for Superintendents of the Poor, Mr. JAS. C. RHODES and Mr. WM. RUSHMORE. Both these gentlemen had served, for some time past, in the same capacity for which they were now nominated, and, he believed, with entire acceptance to the public. For Justice of the Sessions, they had nominated Mr. S. S. STRIKER, [applause;] for Surrogate, Mr. RODMAN B. DAWSON, a gentleman who had long been connected with the office; for Coroners, Mr. T. H. REDDING and Mr. A. E. STILLWELL, gentlemen who were well and favorably known to the community.

The nominations, like those previously presented, were endorsed by the meeting without dissent.

Mr. JOHN BELL presented the report from the Assembly Convention. They had nominated, he said, Mr. S. D. BACKUS, who represented them last Winter at Albany. [Cheers, mingled with hisses.]

The question on this nomination was put, and carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. JOHN H. RHODES, as candidate for the next Assembly District, was unanimously approved of, and so also was Mr. D. S. MILLS, from the First Assembly District.

Mr. HUNTLEY, amid much disturbance and shouts for "TAYLOR," "TAYLOR," endeavored to obtain a hearing, in order to present a report as one of the delegates to the City Convention; but for the first few minutes his voice was drowned in a torrent of shouts for TAYLOR, counter-shouts for HENLEY, cheers, hisses, and confusions. Eventually the noise subsided, and Mr. HENLEY proceeded, in a very able speech, to introduce the names of the candidates agreed on at the City Convention. That Convention, he said, knew the men whom they represented were mechanics, laboring men; they knew that they had wives and homes which were dear to them; they knew that there were among them merchants, intelligent and enterprising; they knew that there were centred in their hands interests which were dear to the heart of the community, and they knew that they were moral men, that they had time and again cried out against the evils by which they had been surrounded by caucuses; and the members of that Convention, meeting in that spirit, solemnly pledged themselves that they would give the community men whom, in supporting, if citizens were defeated, they could still have the comfort and honor of saying that they were defeated by supporting true and honest men. [Applause.] In that spirit they had nominated for Mayor of the city of Brooklyn GEORGE HALL.

[Here the speaker was interrupted by a burst of applause and cheering which lasted for several minutes. Hats were brandished aloft, handkerchiefs waved, and other most vehement manifestations of approval exhibited, and maintained with unprecedented energy.]

For Chief of Police, the speaker proceeded, they had nominated a man whom they all wanted at that Convention, JOHN S. FOLK. [Applause.] For City Judge, ERASTUS D. CULVER.

[The speaker was again brought to a pause by mingled shouts of disapprobation and disapproval. Cheers, counter cheers, and tremendous hisses greeted the announcement of Mr. CULVER's nomination, which no effort on the part of the officers of the meeting could repress.]

The chorus wound up by a fearful concert of groans. By-and-by the excitement fell, and the speaker was enabled to proceed.]

For Auditor they had nominated a gentleman who was well known as a man of the people—a practical printer, and, therefore, an intelligent man, DANIEL N. NORTHRUP. [Applause.] For Comptroller, W. B. LEWIS; for Treasurer, CRAWFORD C. SMITH; and for Collector of the Eastern District, HORACE THAYER. [Renewed applause.] He would leave these names with the meeting, knowing it would do them justice.

The conclusion of Mr. HUNTLEY's address was the signal for another burst of yelling. Some wanted to have all the names put together to the meeting, others—and apparently the majority—desired to have them put separately. A terrible confusion prevailed for some minutes, but the Chairman procured silence by announcing that he would put the mode of taking the sense of the meeting on these nominations to a vote.

A vote was taken accordingly, and the Chairman declared the majority in favor of a separate presentation to the meeting of the city nominations. These nominations were carried almost unanimously until Mr. CULVER's name was put. In his case the ayes and noes appeared to be almost equal, but the Chairman decided that a majority of the voices were in his favor. The scene that followed this announcement beggars description. Cheers, groans, hisses, and every vocal exhibition of approval or disapproval that could be conceived, were brought into requisition, and promised to overwhelm the meeting in irremediable confusion. One moved the substitution of A. C. WILMOT for Mr. CULVER, as candidate for City Judge.

The resolution was seconded, but the Chairman refused to put it, alleging it was informal. Another moved the adjournment of the meeting, and this motion was also seconded, but not put.

Mr. GALE was put forward as a speaker, and for ten minutes and more attempted to make himself heard, but in vain. At last the lungs of both parties gave way, and Mr. GALE was allowed to proceed. He warmly eulogized the candidates whom the nominating Conventions had put forward, congratulated the meeting on the unanimity with which they had received the nominations, and concluded by asserting that the candidates of the Whig party would be the men who would be elected and none other. [Loud applause.]

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Suffolk First Assembly District.

The nominations for Member of Assembly from the First District of Suffolk County were made at Riverhead, on Wednesday. The Whigs nominated Col. PHILANDER R. JENNINGS, of Sag Harbor—a sound man, acceptable to all, and most so to the best. The Hards nominate Mr. C. HEDGES. The Softs name WILLIAM H. WILCOX, who has been identified especially with the Temperance movement, for years. —— FLOYD, of Greenport, is up as stump candidate—being pushed by those who don't want a Maine law.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN THE SECOND WARD, BROOKLYN.—*For Aldermen*—DANIEL T. LEVERICH, ELISHA B. MORRELL.

For Supervisor—F. B. SPINOLA.

For Assessor—ISAAC VAN KENSON.

For Constable—WM. H. BROWN.

For Excise Commissioner—H. C. PACKAR.

☞ The Whigs of the Fourth Ward have made the following nominations:

For Aldermen { C. C. FOWLER. / JOHN K. OAKLEY.

For Supervisor—ISAAC ALLEN.

For Assessor—EZRA BALDWIN.

For Commissioner of Excise—GEORGE L. BENNETT.

For Constable—JOHN L. WHITE.

CITY POLITICS.

Sixth Congressional Convention—Letter from Charles H. Marshall.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., Whig candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, prior to sailing for Europe. It will be observed that the letter was written in view of the possibility of a nomination:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 13, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I understand that my name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress, about to be made by the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District.

I am on the eve of sailing for Europe, with several members of my family, in pursuance of arrangements made some months ago, which I cannot alter. I shall thus be necessarily absent from the country when the nomination is made, and until after the election. I am not aware that this circumstance will have any effect either upon the action of the Convention or upon the result of the election, but lest the motives or cause of my absence should be misunderstood by my friends, or misconstrued for unworthy purposes by any one, I think it proper to say to you that my plans for my departure at this time were matured long before I learned that there was any intention of bringing my name forward for the nomination in question, and without reference to any such contingency.

I will add here, as I shall have no other opportunity of expressing my views upon any of the questions which may be discussed during the approaching canvass, that in the event of my nomination, I should desire to be understood in accepting it, as acting with reference to the principles and policy of the Whig party, to which I have always adhered, and also in view of those obligations which in the present state of our political parties and public interests require of every man independence and the free exercise of an honest judgment.

In regard to questions affecting the City of New-York, I should, if elected one of her Representatives, endeavor to advance her interests to the extent of my ability, particularly as to such existing laws affecting our foreign commerce as require the attention of Congress.

In regard to national questions, I need only allude to that which is most prominently involved in the Congressional elections now taking place throughout the country, and whose results are a deserved and scathing rebuke to the present Administration for its deliberate and unreasonable violation of national faith, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I was opposed to this measure, and am opposed to all kindred attempts on the part of the General Government, to propagate sectional institutions or interests by legislation for new Territory. I regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a public wrong, and should the opportunity occur, would vote for its restoration.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

The Mayoralty Candidates—Mr. Schell Withdraws.

The Hard Shell Mayoralty Convention held a special meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening; E. B. HART in the Chair. A letter was received from Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, declining *the nomination for Mayor.*

Mr. SCHELL's letter was as follows:

To the Democratic Mayoralty Convention:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me that I was nominated by your Convention as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, at the approaching election. I was not a candidate for the office and the nomination, therefore, is no less unexpected than gratifying. I find, however, that my private engagements demand my constant attention, and [illegible]

It is an office of very great and increasing responsibility, requiring for the discharge of its duties the undivided attention and best energies of any man. Were it practicable, I would cheerfully accept the honor of your nomination, and, if elected, should have been happy to devote my services to secure to our great City the blessings of order and good government, thereby adding to its honor and to that of the party to which I am proud to belong. The existing state of things requires the exercise of discretion, energy and fearlessness. The General Government is again in the field—one year ago and its busy hand was at work in our State politics, then it encountered defeat;—now its sphere of action has been sought to be extended down to our Charter Conventions. Let us again teach the Administration and its adherents, who find its victories in Conventions, allured by its promises and controlled by its officers, that the more extended its interference, the more inglorious will be its defeat—the more signal will be the reprobation by the people.

I have no doubt you will present the name of some citizen for the place whose election will add another to the rebukes already pouring in upon the National Administration from all parts of the country; additional proofs will thus be given that the Democracy can neither be intimidated by power or corrupted by patronage, and that we are devoted to progress and reform as the basis not less of true conservatism than of the Democracy.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servt.,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1854.

The Convention proceeded to vote, *viva voce* for a candidate for Mayor, which resulted in the unanimous nomination of WILSON G. HUNT, the Reform Candidate.

On motion, Thomas J. Barr, Horace F. Clare, Charles Floyd, L. P. Clover, Peter B. Sweeney, President and Secretaries added, were appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. HUNT and inform him of his nomination.

Seventh Congressional District—Withdrawal of Wm. A. Walker.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WALKER, Hard-Shell nominee in the Seventh Congressional District, withdraws from the field, as per the following:

A CARD.—There being two Democratic nominees for Congress in this District, manifest duty to the party requires that one of us should withdraw. As this course is in full concurrence with my personal wishes, I hasten to be the first to avail myself of the privilege.

I take this occasion to express my obligations for the confidence heretofore reposed in me, as well by my first election as by my renomination. I have done my best to show that it was not misplaced.

WILLIAM A. WALKER.

Ward Nominations.

THIRTEENTH WARD, (Whig.)—*For Aldermen*—JARED SPARKS, JOHN G. WEBB. *Supervisor*—J. V. MESEROLE. *Assessor*—J. W. F. SMITH. *Captain of Police*—JOHN D. HUNT. *Commissioner of Excise*—J. G. WEST.

DEMOCRATIC.—JOHN C. KELLY, WM. M. IRONSIDES. *Assessor*—JOHN B. COIT.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF FOURTEENTH WARD.—*Aldermen*—GEO. W. BAKER, WM. H. HICKOCK. *Supervisor*—EUSEBIUS HOPKINS. *Assessor*—JAS. SALTER. *Captain of Police*—JAS. GALLAUDET. *Constable*—OWEN DENNIS. *Commissioner of Excise*—JAS. H. COGGSWELL.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—*Sixteenth Ward.*—*Aldermen* JOHN MONTGOMERY, HENRY OLTMANS. *Supervisor*—CHARLES B. SMITH. *Assessor*—EDWARD COLLINS. *Captain of Police*—ANTHONY WALTER. *Commissioner of Excise*—JOHN H. GANS. *Constable*—LOUIS BETHON.

Whig Nominations.

In the Thirty-first District, (Orleans and Niagara Counties,) Hon. THOMAS T. FLAGLER has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress.

In the Chautauque District it is reported that GEORGE W. PATTERSON has been nominated by the Whigs.

The following nominations have been made for the Assembly:

Niagara—IId Dist., Capt. IRA TOMPKINS.

Albany—IId, MARTIN J. BLESSING.

Lewis—Assembly, CHARLES KENT.

Tompkins—Assembly, 1st Dist., BENJAMIN JOY (Maine Law); FRED. S. DUMONT (Anti-Maine Law.)

Delaware—1st Dist., BARNA E. HADLEY; IId Dist., EZEKIEL MILLER.

Queens—Assembly, JACOB C. BORROM.

Fulton—Assembly, WESLEY GLEASON.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Liquor Trials.

The liquor trials in Jersey City, before the Recorder, continue. ROBERT HARRISON, grocer, corner of Montgomery and Warren-streets, has been fined $360 and costs; J. H. RAE, of the Atlantic Hotel, $200 and costs; JOHN J. WARNER, of the Hudson House, $100 and costs, and JOHN WALKER, of Mechanics' Hotel, $90 and costs.

THE WICKHAM TRAGEDY.

CONVICTION OF NICHOLAS BEREEHAN.

Sentenced to be Hung, Dec. 15.

Confession of the Culprit to Sheriff Phillips.

ANOTHER MURDER IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SUFFOLK COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong, and Associate Justices.

THIRD DAY.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The Court met at 8 o'clock this morning, and the trial of NICHOLAS BEREEHAN was resumed. The counsel for the prisoner proceeded with the defence.

Samuel Phillips sworn, says: I am Sheriff of the County of Suffolk; was so when the prisoner was apprehended; I had charge of the prisoner after he was taken until he was delivered into the hands of the jailer; I was in the carriage with him, and also was Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Preston and a driver; Dr. Carpenter rode quite up to the jail with us; I edit a paper called the *Republican Watchman*, published at Greenport. [Mr. Craig, prisoner's counsel, handed him a copy of that paper, dated 10th June, 1854, and asked the witness if he wrote the article headed MURDER AT CUTCHOGUE.] Witness said he did; that is a true account of the prisoner's confession as he related it to me; this confession he made to me after he made it to Dr. Carpenter in the barn.

[The counsel for prisoner then read the article in the *Watchman*, as written by the editor, who is the Sheriff of the County. It was as follows:]

"He said that he went from Greenport on Friday evening, and reached the house of Mr. James Wickham, at Cutchogue, about 11 o'clock on Friday night; that he went to the wood-pile and took the post-axe to defend himself against the dog; then entered the house through a window in the wash-room or back kitchen; then took off his hat and laid it on the furnace; took a lamp and lighted it; then went up the back way into the kitchen chamber, where Steve, the boy, was lying on the bed; did not know whether the boy was asleep or awake; without speaking to the boy, or the boy to him, he struck him on the head twice; then went through the door of the room into the hall or entry, with the intention of seeing the girl; left the lamp at the door; when in the hall Mrs. Wickham spoke and said 'Who is there?' Mr. and Mrs. Wickham met him at the door of their room; Mr. W. got hold of the axe, and forced it from him; after a little struggle for the axe he struck Mr. W. in the mouth with his fist, and knocked him down; struck him with his fist after he was down, and got possession of the axe again; Mrs. W. caught hold of him; struck Mrs. W. several times with the axe; struck Mr. W. also, several times with the axe; then returned through the door into the boy's room and fastened the door with a cord to prevent the girls coming down the back way; went down on the lower floor, and thence up the front stairs to the garret, or third floor, to the door of the girls' room; saw they were gone—did not go in, but attempted to return; got down to the second floor; could not find his way to the front door; he came up, as was his intention, but got into the same room in which Mr. and Mrs. W. were lying; as he could not return by the back way, through the door he had just fastened, he raised the window in their chamber, threw out the lamp and axe, and descended to the ground himself; took his shoes and ran across the cornfield in his stocking-feet, and on to Greenport; when he went in, he had no intention of killing any one; went in with the intention of going to the room of the girls; struck the boy to prevent him from making any alarm. When asked whether it was a premeditated act, he said that he had had it in his mind about a week—or since he had been discharged—to destroy Mr. and Mrs. Wickham; after he got out, heard the girls calling for assistance; supposed it was an alarm to the neighbors."

Levi Preston, residing in Greenport, sworn, says: On the night of the 2d of June, 1854; I was home as usual; I went to bed that night about 9 o'clock; about 10 o'clock I was called up and went to the Wyandank House; I did not know the prisoner at that time but do know him now; the first time I saw the prisoner was at Frank Overton's barn after his arrest; there was blood on his neck, and Dr. Carpenter was dressing a gash in his throat; I don't know that any threats were made by the crowd to injure the prisoner; yet I heard some exclaim "Shoot the wretch," and others, "Oh! hanging is too good for him;" the crowd seemed willing to stand aside when requested to do so; from the appearance and tone of the prisoner at that time there was nothing that led me to think that his mind was not right; during the conveyance of Nicholas to Riverhead he was quite free in conversation.

David C. Smith, Florence McCarty, George Young and John Delaney were also sworn for the defence, but nothing of any material advantage was elicited.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the Court for the evening session, every portion of the building was crowded with eager spectators. The prisoner was placed in the box and his counsel commenced his address to the Court. He said he never was placed in a more embarrassing position than at the present moment, owing to the bitter feeling that was spread over the country against the prisoner. The counsel reviewed the evidence as adduced on the trial. He called the especial attention of the Jury to the fact that Mr. Wickham and Nicholas were on the best of terms. In conclusion, the counsel quoted the provisions of the Statute in regard to the various degrees of manslaughter, and urged upon the Jury to lean to the side of mercy and render a verdict of manslaughter in either one of the degrees he had alluded to.

During the speech of Mr. Craig, it was almost impossible for the officers of the Court to preserve order. However, when Attorney-General Hoffman arose to address the Court and Jury for the prosecution, the audience became very quiet.

Mr. Hoffman very clearly explained all the circumstantial portion of the evidence, and chained it together, link by link, so as to point directly towards the guilt of the prisoner. In conclusion, he called upon the Jury to weigh the evidence carefully, and if there was any doubt, to give that doubt to the prisoner at the bar.

Judge Strong laid down the rule of law in the case, and briefly charged the Jury.

THE VERDICT—APPEARANCE OF THE CULPRIT.

Scarcely twenty minutes elapsed before the Jailor called the Court together by the signal bell in the cupola. The citizens were running from every direction towards the Court-House, to hear the verdict of the Jury. The culprit was again brought to the bar, and although awaiting his fate, manifested no feeling or concern. He was continually smiling, while Mr. Cooper, the clerk, was calling the roll of the Jury, and appeared more like one of the audience than a felon.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman—We have, Sir.

The Clerk—How do you say—do you find Nicholas Behehan, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty of the crime whereof he stands indicted?

The Foreman—GUILTY.

At this time a deathlike silence pervaded the Court Room, and as the officers were removing the murderer to his cell, a spectator near him said:

"Well Nick, don't you wish it was finished at once?"—to which he replied with perfect indifference "Yes, *Sir!* I wish the d—d thing was over, so I would not have to come back here again."

The prisoner being remanded to his cell, the Court adjourned over until morning, at which time Judge STRONG said he would pronounce sentence.

FOURTH DAY.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Court-House was thronged with people to hear the judgment pronounced.

The Clerk put the usual questions to the prisoner, and when asked "what he had now to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced against him according to law," the culprit, not in the least moved, made the following

REMARKS TO THE COURT.

"Well," said he, "all I have got to say to yee's is, that I ain't guilty of the murder that has been laid to my charge. *I know the men who did do it*, but I never wanted to prevent it, and now, (shaking his head,) I won't,—no! never! turn traitor against any man. I never mean to let any one have it to say, after I die, 'that I was a traitor.' I didn't do it (meaning the murder) but it was done by two men who is named John Scott and James McCrawdon. These men are the only ones that committed it, and *I knew about it*, on that day; these men gave $1 each to a boatman to cross the Sound near Greenport."

Judge Strong said to the prisoner: "Have you anything further to say?"

"No!" replied the criminal; "that is all I have got to say about it, only that *I was in knowledge of the murder*, and never wanted to stop it."

Judge Strong then addressed the culprit in very feeling terms, and, after briefly recapitulating the circumstances attending the horrible deed, proceeded to pass the sentence as follows:

SENTENCE.

"Nicholas Behehan—had you been convicted of this offence in your native country, your execution would almost immediately follow the sentence, but in the country of your adoption the law gives you an opportunity for reflection." The Judge continued: "That you, Nicholas Behehan, on Friday, the 15th day of December next, between the hours of 12 at noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

The criminal looked at the Judge with an air of vindictiveness, and exclaimed, in a rough voice: "Thank you, Sir, and when I die (pointing to his head) I will leave you my hair to make you a wig!"

A message has just been received from BEHEHAN, by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, stating that he wished an interview.

Another Murder in Suffolk County.

Yesterday, as the TIMES Special Reporter was leaving the Court House at Riverhead, he received information from Mr. John Martin, that another murder had been perpetrated in the County of Suffolk, Long Island. It appears that during the previous evening, a serious affray occurred at Port Jefferson, (formerly called "Drowned Meadow,") on the Sound, between the keeper of an oyster-house, named Fitzgerald, and a boatman named Bolton. They had some hard words about the payment for some refreshments, and the proprietor of the saloon becoming exceedingly vexed, he clenched with Bolton, and in the struggle shot Bolton down with a pistol, and then made his escape.

The officers of the law and citizens immediately started in pursuit of the assailant, but were unable to find him.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Public Sentiment in Europe Concerning the United States.

The Interest of America in the Eastern War.

PROSPECTIVE DANGERS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1854.

That the people of the United States take a deep interest in the tragedy now enacting in Europe, as a spectacle to the imagination, is matter of course; but do they reflect upon the interests, direct and remote, which they have in these mighty movements? The political balance of the civilized world cannot be changed without reaching by its oscillations our own Continent, now woven in a thousand ways with the interests of this Eastern Hemisphere. And if the political power of Europe, hitherto distributed among several Governments, and, therefore, without danger, is now centered in the hands of two of them, who may seek to exercise it despotically, does it not behoove every Nation to consider its relation to this new and pretentious usurpation?

In this state of things, is it not especially necessary for the American people to reflect upon these events, and the new lights and shades they throw upon our prospects? After all that may be said about philanthropy, and consanguinity, and the ties of commerce, and the march of mind, and the diffusion of sentiments of peace—it is notorious that in many things, nationally, politically and socially, we are a rock of offence to Europe; to the prevailing sentiment of the Governments and people; and especially to those of England and France; and hence that feelings of disgust and hostility toward us are in the bosoms of the two Governments.

The opinion is no doubt very extensively held among the unreflecting portion of our people, that we are great favorites everywhere; and the same class of persons have no doubt a settled conviction that we are in all things an overmatch for all creation. The prayer of the poet—

> Oh, would kind Heaven the giftie gie us
> To see ourselves as ithers see us—

would be a wiser exercise of thought and feeling. A few years since, there was no doubt, especially among the masses of Europe, a very general sympathy with and for us and our institutions. But it is certainly otherwise now. There is, indeed, nothing of a political nature, on this side of the water, more remarkable than the change that has come over Europe, within the last two years, in respect to the United States. The facts on this point I will endeavor to indicate, and will also attempt to suggest the proper inferences.

The most general mode of expressing public opinion is by the press. Now it is notorious that the British press is habitually bitter, sneering and supercilious toward us. This has been so from the days of the Revolution. Here and there a public speaker—a traveler, or an editor—has said something in our favor; but such passages are few and far between. Of late, the whole battery of the daily press has broken upon us in broadsides of denunciation. The conduct of Mr. SOULE in Spain, of Mr. DANIELS in Turin, and Mr. SANDERS in London, have pointed many an editorial shaft with peculiar venom. Mr. EVERETT's dispatch on the proposition for a tripartite Cuban treaty is a text from which even yet the London Jeremiahs thunder out their wrath against us. Mr. EVERETT's private, but gentlemanly and crushing letter, in answer to Lord JOHN's official, but rude dispatch, is the exhaustless theme of vituperation, especially to that most illiberal *liberal* paper, the *Daily News*. If the castigation had fallen upon the personal back of the editor, he could not have displayed a more bitter and enduring resentment.

Every steamer that arrives from America offers occasion for this damnatory braying of the London press, and, unhappily, there is too much that furnishes legitimate argument against us. The disgraceful brawls in Congress; the fillibusterism which seems to taint the whole popular mind; the general feeling that we must take Cuba to save our "peculiar institutions;" the new doctrine that Slavery is a blessing, and as such must be perpetuated; the renewal, by an act of the national Legislature, of an ancient limit to the extension of Slavery; the passages between BENTON and PETIT; the decision in Kentucky that a gentleman may murder a schoolmaster and be acquitted by Judge and Jury; the appointment of such a creature as BORLAND as Foreign Minister, and the consequent destruction of Greytown; the demand of ten millions of dollars for fillibustering purposes by the President; the Irish and German riots; the drama of the negro BURNS and the United States at Boston—these, and a multitude of minor incidents, including murders, slaughters by railroad and steamer, losses by fire and shipwreck, commercial panics, bank explosions, railroad robbing by CRANES and SCHUYLERS—these are all made to pass and repass before the public eye, losing nothing of the sinister and revolting light they cast upon our country and our people, through the glaring malignity of editorial comments.

Now I do not exaggerate—I do not strain the facts, when I say that in the entire British press we have not a friend—not one that may be considered as an American advocate. And why? For the plain reason that the public sentiment in Great Britain is against us. They flatter us for our trade; they may be shy of a quarrel with us at present, but if the press be any indication of public feeling, then the people of the Three Kingdoms, at heart, dislike, fear, hate us. They dislike our manners; they fear our example; and they hate our policy. Such is our relation to one of the two powers which now hold the sceptre of the world.

In speaking generally of Europe, it may be said that public feeling has taken the same direction as in England, partly through the influence of the British press upon the continent, which is immense, and partly also, from the general reaction against Liberal and Democratic ideas and institutions. Whatever the monomaniacs of London, LEDRU ROLLIN, MAZZINI & Co., may say and think, there has been an immense retrogradation of public sentiment toward despotism within the last 18 months. There is now no republican party, visible or invis-

ple in Europe. If Democracy exists, it is sporadic, isolated and powerless. In France, certainly, republicanism is dead and buried. There is no voice crying out against the exile of Victor Hugo, of Louis Blanc, of Ledru Rollin; Cavaignac is a mere fossil; Lamartine is writing a history of Turkey in the interest of the Government! The *Presse* and the *Siècle* applaud the war and give all their breath to the empire and the eagles!

And if the tide of republicanism has thus ebbed, and especially here, we Americans have not only lost the favorable influence it gave us, but a series of adverse circumstances have contributed to place us in a false position, as well toward the Government as the people of France.

The folly of appointing a minister to a country where he is personally objectionable, has been recently exemplified in the case of our ambassador to Spain; it had been before illustrated in the case of Mr. Rives. He negotiated the five million treaty with Louis Philippe in 1831, and very naturally boasted of his success in his dispatches. These, unfortunately for him, were published, and as the people of France generally thought that Louis Philippe had been frightened into a concession of what was not fairly due by the threats of General Jackson, they were very much irritated. When, in 1850, Mr. Rives came, a second time, as ambassador to Paris, such was the feeling toward him and the country, that Mr. Rush, about this time, actually predicted that "the United States would be the first country involved in war with France!"

Nevertheless, Mr. Rives persisted, and by dint of great effort, though after some delay, he succeeded in inducing Louis Napoleon, then President, to receive him. The appointment, however, was offensive and distasteful alike to the President and the people. A bad state of things was thus made worse. Unfortunately the eminent talents of Mr. Rives did not lie in smoothing over difficulties, or weaving up new friendships. An accomplished diplomatic essayist, he had yet no skill or taste for the business that lay before him—postal treaties, consular treaties, commercial treaties. He not only lost these opportunities for knitting the two countries together by the intimate and friendly bonds of intercourse and trade, but he made an unfortunate mistake in refusing to recognize the new Government after the *coup d'état*. Nor was this all—his dispatch giving an account of the days of December was published, and it was so offensive to the rising Emperor, that Mr. Sartiges, at Washington, called upon Mr. Webster for explanations.

Now all this is matter of history, and it had relation to the man who is now one of the arbiters of the world's destiny. Let it be remembered that these things took place in the beginning of his career, when they were likely to enter deeply into his heart, struggling as he was up the steep but doubtful ascent to dominion. At such a moment a hostile or unfriendly blow is not easily forgotten.

Mr. Sandford's black coat experiment, well intended by him as paying court to the Democracy at home,—inasmuch as after Gen. Pierce's election, he and his friends discovered that he had always been a Democrat,—produced a momentary disgust in the gaudy saloons of the Tuileries, for it was generally understood there to be an expression of Democratic contempt for the newly liveried Court of Napoleon III. This irritation was mingled with some ridicule, for nothing is more notorious than that among the peacocks and pea-hens of European palaces, the Americans are the most lavish of expense and display. For the American Representative at the Tuileries to claim the privilege of appearing in the simplicity of a black coat, because simplicity is the "Court costume" of his country, while his only office at the Tuileries is to introduce his fellow citizens, manifestly the most gorgeously decorated portion of the assembly—is an incongruity calculated to excite the acute risibles of the Paris *beau monde*. Fortunately, Mr. Mason, on his arrival, had the good sense to perceive and adopt the true line of conduct, and thus the mistake of our Chargé passed by, not without mischief certainly, but with less than might have been expected.

There are causes of a more general and of a more efficient nature, which operate against us here. We have not only lost the favoring sympathy of republicanism in France, but we experience the shock of an opposite movement. Louis Napoleon stands upon reaction, as opposed to progress. He stands or falls upon opinion in France, and to some extent upon opinion in Europe. He has read the history of his uncle, and knows that not even he could withstand the current of a generally adverse sentiment. It was this that conquered the conqueror of Marengo and Austerlitz. Louis Napoleon does not intend any such blunder. He has sought to place himself in unison with the great moral sentiment of Europe, and he has succeeded.

His attitude then is one in its very nature opposed to what are deemed our transatlantic doctrines of extension and fillibusterism: to our robbing Spain of Cuba, to our swallowing up Mexico, to our throwing around our continent a Munroe Doctrine, to keep off other vultures, so that we may devour the carcasses ourselves. Napoleon III is opposed to such immoralities, to such enormities, and appeals to the enlightened moral and religious sympathies of the world against us. As one of the rulers of Europe, he is for the *status quo*: he claims to be and is actually recognized as a champion of religion, order, family, property. He is therefore hostile to all progressists, and especially to all intrusion of American notions into European politics. His ubiquitous jealousy on this subject is evinced by the fact that the New-York Times is interdicted in France, on account of its liberal opinions! Such is the attitude, such the spirit of the Government, toward our country.

And, as a matter of course, the popular opinion tends to blow in the same direction. The Government of course does all it can to aid this adverse tendency, and, unfortunately, we seem to coöperate with it, might and main. If it were our special object to make ourselves disliked, it must be confessed we are very successful in the means we choose for this object.

You are aware that there is a daily paper here called *Galignani's Messenger*. It is in English, but is skillfully conducted, and circulates throughout the Continent. It selects largely from English papers on American subjects, which are almost exclusively of an unfavorable character. To give you an idea of what appears in one single issue of this journal, I make a few brief extracts.

1. An article from the London *Post*, beginning thus:

"American Officials.—If the people of the United States wish to preserve a place in the great family of nations, they assuredly ought to regulate their intercourse with foreign powers according to the strict rules of public law. Above all things, they should take care to restrain their diplomatic agents from abusing the privileges which they possess, for the purpose of exciting discord and disaffection among the people of the States to which they are accredited. A short time ago the American Consul in London evinced his desire to propagate republican institutions by lecturing the Swiss as to their public duties and obligations. His attempt, foolish and ignorant, only served to show the animus which influenced the individual, and that readiness which American agents have too frequently exhibited to volunteer advice where none is required, and to dabble in the internal affairs of other States. Mr. Sanders' letter may, therefore, be dismissed to the contempt which it so richly deserves. The American Minister at the *Court of Madrid* has, however, far surpassed his consular colleague in his exertions as a republican propagandist." * * * * * * *

2. The Democratic Convention met at Sacramento, could not organize, and split. A large amount of excitement existed in the nomination of separate tickets. Members left their seats, knives and pistols were drawn, fists were clenched, and when a pistol was accidentally discharged, the greater portion of the body were so frightened that they disappeared through the doors and windows of the church in which they were assembled. * * * *

3. The financial affairs of America are in a bad condition. The papers publish long lists of Banks which have suspended payment. One of them says: "The Western Banks are all more or less unsafe, and any moment dozens of them may suspend. There is no use in cautioning the public if they will persist in taking such stuff." * * * *

4. A number of murders had taken place in California; a battle took place between two parties of Chinese, in which ten men were killed, including a white man who had gone in for fun. * * * *

5. An article ridiculing American musical criticism.

6. An article, two columns long, headed American Institutions, giving a startling account of the Commercial Agencies in the United States, which are pronounced systems of "unmitigated espionage." The whole article is irradiated with tales of bowie knives, horsewhippings, and various other dark tragedies and afflicting romances. It is calculated to produce a most frightful conception of the degradation and corruption of society which can tolerate or require such institutions. * * *

7. This is M. Soulé's letter to the *Diario* of Madrid, declared by *Galignani* to be so violent that the *Diario* would not publish it.

These, extracted from four columns in the paper, will give you an idea of the articles which appear in this English organ on the Continent, and which are spread broadcast over it. You will observe, as a verification of what I have said of the English press, that all this comes from one day's journalism in London. And unhappily it is for the most part undeniable fact. What is the inference? That such items are adapted to the public taste; that they are especially suited to the meridian of Paris; that they are in harmony with the policy and designs of Government; for I must add that *Galignani's Messenger* is a favored paper, being, with the Government organ, the *Moniteur*, the only one which may publish editorials without the signature of the writer!

And what must be the effect of this constant reiteration of fact, argument and commentary, upon the public mind, especially as there is in all Europe not one solitary American advocate, to tell the other side of the story, if indeed there be another side? It certainly *is not in human nature to resist* such a cloud of witnesses, thus perpetually testifying against us.

This might seem sufficient to establish the fact I have stated, as to the growing unpopularity of the United States in Europe, but I have hardly begun to use the materials before me. The character of our present representatives abroad is most unfortunate, with few exceptions. Almost every capital and almost every commercial city in Europe has some Minister, Chargé or Consul, who disgraces his country by his ignorance and incapacity, or by his vulgar impertinence. Some do both in a degree not a little notorious. The letter of Mr. Sanders has been alluded to in an extract I have given you. But from that you can get no idea of the disgust it has caused. Its historical ignorance, its falsehoods and its impertinence, are themes of unmitigated reprobation on all sides. If the writer supposed it could produce any effect in behalf of liberty, he must be singularly ignorant of facts. It could—if in any degree effective—only injure the cause of political refugees, and cripple the beneficent power of Switzerland by drawing upon her Government the suspicions of the surrounding despotisms.

But the worst aspect of this case is not yet stated. Mr. Sanders' letter is distributed over the Continent, in the Italian, French, Spanish, German and Polish languages. Saffi's Italian version states that it is the production of a man armed with the functions of a *Consul-General of the United States!* Indeed it fully intimates that Mr. Sanders speaks in behalf of the President of the United States. The French copy says: "This remarkable letter emanates from the *American Consul General, who holds intimate relations with Mr. Buchanan, the American Ambassador in London!*" By such a series of deceptions and misstatements,—of which it is impossible Mr. Sanders can be ignorant—to which, indeed, it seems he must be accessory,—this firebrand is thrown abroad among the dupes of the London Committee,—with no other possible result than to raise the indignation of European Governments and people against us, and to compromise the fortunes, liberty or lives of such unhappy persons as may be thus excited to agitation or revolt.

Then there is, as you know, a Congress of our American Representatives in Europe, in session *in this city*. At the head of them is M. Soulé, who, it is said, used his efforts, while in Spain, to overturn the throne of the Queen to whom he was accredited. Mr. Buchanan, said by thousands of documents sent over Europe to be a political sympathizer with Sanders, is to be here. Mr. Daniels, of Turin—whose letters have secured him an immortality of ridicule—Mr. Sickles, whose character, public and private, is as well known in Paris as it is in New-York; the Jew, Belmont, who talks English with an accent; Roman Cass and Lisbon O'Sullivan, *et id genus omne*, are here or are to be here. It is said they are plotting about Cuba; but whatever may be their object, you can easily see in what a sinister light their gathering at this particular moment must be viewed.

But it is not the Government alone, in France, which is alienated from us. The Generation of Lafayette has passed away. Republican sympathy with the American Revolution is a by-gone myth. This nation has given itself up to the course of events. At war with Russia, it has been told that we sympathize with their Russian enemy. One Dr. Cottman, vouched for by an American paper as a high personage, wrote a letter in favor of Russia and adverse to the allies. With figures of speech shocking to all ears polite, he set forth a series of extraordinary statements, actually making it appear that an American official, in his zeal for Russia, had violated both truth and decency. In the present state of things, even this pitiful act of mere personal vanity and vulgarity has its political influence, by means of editorial comment.

Various other causes have contributed to make our country and our people unpopular *with the masses of France. Among them*, I may specially note our position in respect to slavery. *Uncle Tom* has been read by all classes: twenty editions are for sale at the bookstores. It has been dramatized, engraved, lithographed, versified and set to music; and thus wrought into the popular mind by every appliance of literature and art. In its nature, it is a work that appeals with intense sympathy to the humbler classes.

And as if it were the design of our country to vindicate and enforce the terrible portraitures of this dark romance, the Administration, Congress, the Slaveholding organs, have all, recently, set before the world a series of acts and declarations, making Slavery appear to be a national Institution, cherished by the Government, and favored by North and South, as a good and beneficent Institution—compatible with American liberty and with Christianity, and essential to their full development among us! I cannot better illustrate what I mean than by narrating an anecdote.

An American friend of mine was called upon a few days since for settlement of a bill by a Paris wine merchant, when the following conversation occurred:

Wine Merchant—What do the Americans think of the war?

American—They do not take a partisan interest in it.

Wine Merchant—And why not?

American—It seems to them only a struggle between the despotisms of Europe, in which the people have little interest, about which they were hardly consulted. When we see a struggle in which the masses of Europe are concerned, then we shall sympathise with them.

Wine Merchant—(*rising with great animation*,) I pray you to excuse me; but this pretence on the part of Americans of sympathy for the masses, seems to me an odious hypocrisy; for you hold three millions of the masses of mankind in Slavery! You are the last people in the world who should come to Europe to talk of liberty, and to express sympathy for the oppressed masses. This is the high privilege only of men whose hands are pure.

American—But you must not charge Slavery upon us as a national institution; it belongs only to certain States.

Wine Merchant—I am astonished to hear a man of your position make a statement so notoriously inexact. I have read the American papers, and I see that an *act has recently been passed by your Congress*, removing from certain territory an ancient barrier to the extension of Slavery therein.

American—That was, however, rather a theoretical than a practical measure.

Wine Merchant—It strikes me as highly practical, because it was a measure avowedly gratifying to the Slave interest. It was so intended by the President and the Administration; it was so received by the Slaveholders; it was voted for by a majority of both Houses of Congress, Members from the Free States participating in the affirmative vote. Now, does not this show that Slavery is a National and cherished institution among you?

American—It may wear that aspect here, where you have only a partial view of facts; but the men who brought forward the measure you allude to, were only seeking private ends. It was, in short, a bid for the Presidency.

Wine Merchant—Yes; so I understand it. It was the move of politicians; but why did they thus pay court to Slavery? Because of its power; they courted the slaveholders, because they are masters of the country, its opinions, policy, patronage. If it were, as you pretend, merely a local institution, you would not see President, Senators, a whole Congress making court to it. No, Sir, it is clear that Slavery is a national establishment in the United States, and is the great key to your policy, domestic as well as foreign. In your national elections you must have a President and Vice President favorable to Slavery. It is to serve the cause of Slavery that a spirit of lawlessness has been evoked, threatening Cuba, Mexico, and indeed the whole tropical portion of America.

American—You are drawing very large inferences from very small premises. What you say is true only in appearance and upon the surface. Slavery is not a cherished institution; it is tolerated only as a necessity. *It exists, and what shall we do with it?* No one has yet given a solution of this fact, or suggested a practical answer to this question. I repeat, it is *tolerated*, not cherished. We all hope it will be removed from the country within a reasonable time.

Wine Merchant—Here again, according to my point of view, you are stating, unconsciously of course, a series of inexactitudes. As a matter of rigid logic, I would undertake to prove every assertion you make as untrue, and every inference you draw as fallacious. Slavery is not merely tolerated in the United States, it is cherished; you neither hope nor believe in its abolition. I read, not long ago, a letter written by the American Minister at Stockholm, (Mr. Bedinger,) in which he positively declares that the opinion is fast becoming general in the United States, that Slavery is not only compatible with Christianity, liberty and the rights of man, as understood in the United States, but it is essential to their full development. I see this view maintained throughout the entire South, and the conduct of your Government and of your politicians is in harmony with it. * * * * *

Such was the substance of the dialogue, and though I do not mean to vindicate the statements or the logic of the Wine Merchant, yet it is indisputable that he stated truly the tendency of popular opinion in Europe, and especially in France, as to the position of the United States in regard to Slavery. If there is one thing in which Europe is agreed, it is that Negro-Slavery is an abomination before God and man. On your side of the water, where you are familiar with the views of slaveholders, you can hardly conceive of the horror with which their doctrines are regarded. To deny that the African is in all things a man, is not only against Cuvier, as the greatest of naturalists, but it is against what is universally acknowledged in society. Democracy, here, especially, calls all men brethren. One of the first acts of the late Provisional Government of France was to abolish Slavery, and this was done in condescension to public opinion. There are *200 pupils of negro blood in the Colleges of Paris*. Dumas, one of the most gifted men of the age, is part negro. You constantly see negroes of various degrees of mixture, in society.

Now for us to say to the people of France that these are not men, or that if they are, they are an inferior race, and hence we may enslave them, is as shocking to the French popular mind as it would be to say that a Hindoo, a Jew, or a Turk is not a man, and hence may be enslaved. This doctrine of the slaveholder seems here to involve the doctrine that might is right; in other words, it completely destroys the foundations of all morality. The great precept—Do unto others as you would have others do to you—is completely overturned by it. If the new doctrine is true, then our Declaration of Independence is a fallacy, Democracy and Christianity a farce.

Such are the reflections forced upon the mind here by the attitude we seem to be assuming. If things progress thus, we shall not long challenge the sympathy of the people of Europe as friends of liberty, friends of the oppressed; nay, rather the popular sentiment will rise in indignation against us, as a nation of oppressors, who add to tyranny the hypocritical pretence of democracy. The signs of these coming events seem already visible. A few days since an American lady in Paris scolded her French cook. Said the servant, bitterly, "Do you think I am a negro?" An American going to a railroad station, spoke sharply to the man who carried his trunk. The reply was, "Do you take me for a slave?"

Now I am not telling things that are apochryphal—things that can be set aside by a sneer, or annihilated by a boast. I grasp in one view a map of things, notoriously true. And the general inference is obvious. We have already lost, or are fast losing, that honorable prestige that once belonged to our name. The opinion is getting to be general, among rulers and people, that we are an unscrupulous and an unprincipled nation, which it is impossible to love, and impossible not to fear or hate. Our prosperity only aggravates this general tendency to aversion.

Now a man or a nation, armed in conscious truth, honor, and integrity, may set fear at defiance. But can we Americans afford to outrage the moral sense of Europe—*the moral sense of its Governments and its people?*

Americans believe that the masses of Europe are their friends! If my views be correct, they are fast becoming our enemies. What will soon be our situation, especially if we engage in some offensive act of aggression, like the seizure of Cuba? In that case, how shall we face France and England, armed as they are likely to be with the material power of Europe, and seconded by the feelings of both Governments and people throughout this quarter of the globe?

Even if we do not shrink from such consequences, through any apprehension of political evils, of so direct and serious a nature, are there not still other weighty reasons why we should endeavor to maintain a good name before the world? To a certain degree, to a very great degree indeed, the United States are charged with the duty of maintaining Republican institutions, and commending them to the good-will of other nations. This is a high mission, and one which we often claim with no little exultation. How are we fulfilling this mission, in making ourselves an object of dislike, ridicule and fear, to high and low, rich and poor? How is the present Democratic Government of the United States discharging the duty of strengthening the hearts and hands of the friends of liberty in Europe?—By its subserviency to Slavery, its degrading and disgraceful foreign appointments, its dastardly outrages upon defenceless towns, its attempt to promote schemes of foreign aggression by millions of money asked for by the President, its notorious prostitution to party, its use of Executive influence to break down one of our ancient landmarks of freedom, its course in general tending to destroy patriotism in the hearts of the people, to debase the standard of manners, and to degrade and debauch public and private morals!

All these things are charged by more than one party at home upon the present Administration. True or false, they are believed here, and the monitory finger of the Conservative is lifted, with the universal remark, "I told you so! Such is the inevitable tendency of republicanism!" And where are the republicans here that have the courage or power to rise up and gainsay such language? Let it be remembered that even the Democratic *Presse* of Paris has almost abandoned us of late, and that the republican *Siècle* does not pretend to defend many of our acts. To such a point we have actually sunk in public and even republican opinion.

If these are not sufficient arguments to rouse the people of the United States to a sense of the position of things, and of the necessity for a change, let me suggest that love of country itself depends to a certain degree upon our good name. It is with nations as with individuals, a good name is the greatest of treasures; without it both one and the other are poor indeed. Material strength cannot exist without moral support. The force of a giant is spent when the heart fails. We have fertile lands, full garners and glittering mines. Above all we have the vigor of youth, and are masters of a new world. How high, how fair is our seeming destiny! And yet, if wrong be with us and right against us, we shall be weak from the want of moral support, within and without. Let us go on as we have lately done, let us follow to the end the downward path in which our present rulers are conducting us, and we are lost, as well from the debasement of our institutions, as from the general reprobation of mankind.

I cannot close this letter without adverting to one topic more—and that, in all respects, a painful and humiliating one. It is a general opinion upon this side of the water that our Union is destined, at no very distant day, to fall before the sectional divisions now seeming to rend the very bosom of society. The revival of the Slavery agitation, it is believed, can only terminate in the separation of the North from the South. It is held by calm and reflecting lookers on that the North will not much longer submit to have the policy of the General Government directed and controlled for the avowed and premeditated extension and perpetuation of Slavery, and that without this the South will fly off from the compact.

This is not my theory; this is not my belief. To the hearts of the American people, to their political faith and historical associations, the Union is the very ark of the covenant of liberty. As such I trust it will be maintained. But the fact I state, that the European would add to their general reprobation of some points in our character and history, a distrust of the very foundation of our strength, and the only hope of our future prosperity, is a serious consideration, inasmuch as it deprives us of that respect and influence which is founded upon power. While our name is the United States, it is a tower of strength; when it becomes that of the Disunited States, it carries weakness and destruction with it.

DICK TINTO.

VERMONT.

Morgan Horses—Great New-England Horse Exhibition at Brattleboro'—Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Brattleboro, Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

Vermont is justly celebrated for the number and excellence of her horses. These useful animals are her staple production, and the State is in as fair a way of being readily recognized by this distinction as is South Carolina by the rice she produces, Alabama by her cotton, or Louisiana by her sugar. Our hardy climate and sweet pasturage are eminently well suited to the growth of the horse, and our breeders are well posted in all the details of their business. I have no means at hand of determining the exact number or value of the horses annually furnished by this State for foreign markets, but our equine products are to be found in every northern and western member of our confederacy.

The most noted breed of horses, and the one which has done so much to earn for us a name and a reputation, is the "Morgan." And so familiar has this name become that a "Morgan horse" is everywhere held as synonymous with a valuable horse. A brief account of the Morgans may not prove unacceptable to the public, especially when so much attention is everywhere being paid to the cultivation of beauty and speed in the horse.

The original "Morgan"—known as the "Justin Morgan"—was sired by "True Briton," formerly owned by General DeLancey, Commander of the refugee troops, and rode by him in the Revolution. The latter horse was sired, it is said on good authority, by the celebrated imported horse "Traveler." The dam of "Justin Morgan" was sired by "Diamond," he by the "Church Horse," and he by the imported horse "Wild Air." The last named was the sire of much valuable stock. He was imported by General DeLancey in 1761, and *after having been used as a stallion in this country*, was reshipped to England in 1773. "Wild Air" was the property, previous to coming to this country, of William Swinborn, and was sired in 1753 by "Old Cade," son of "Godolphin Arabian;" his dam by "Steady," a son of "Flying Childers."

"Justin Morgan" was foaled at West Springfield, Mass., in 1793, and brought to Randolph, in this State, by Justin Morgan—from whom he derives his name—an emigrant from the former place in the Summer or Fall of 1795. Mr. Morgan broke the colt and owned him up to the time of his death, which took place in March, 1798, when "Justin Morgan" was five years old. The horse then passed into the hands of William Rice, of Woodstock. The time of the death of this horse is uncertain, as in those days the value of his stock had not become sufficiently well known to make his pedigree or his subsequent history a matter of interest. Subsequent research has established the authenticity of the above facts.

Of the progeny of the "Justin Morgan," three became famous as stallions, viz.: The "Sherman Morgan," the "Burbank Horse," or "Woodbury Morgan," and the "Chelsea Horse,"—sometimes known as "Delino," or "Bulrush Morgan."

The "Sherman Morgan" was out of an English blood mare. He left numerous and valuable stock throughout the eastern part of this State and New-Hampshire, where he was kept during the greater portion of his active life. He died in the Winter of 1835. His skin was stuffed, and is now in the possession of Col. George W. Billows, of Lancaster, N. H. The most celebrated of all his descendants is "Black Hawk"—the father of the celebrated race of that name, and now owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridgeport. The dam of "Black Hawk" was a three-quarter blood English mare, raised in the Province of New-Brunswick. She could trot a mile in less than three minutes, and was in all respects a superior animal. "Black Hawk" was bred by Mr. Mathews, of Durham, N. H. He soon passed into the hands of Benjamin Thurston, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., and, at an early age, was transferred to the present owner. The following description of him was published in the Albany *Cultivator* in 1845:

"He is a jet black color; weighs in good flesh 1,040 pounds; his height is fifteen hands and one inch. A line drawn from the hip even with the ham, just below the setting of the tail, is four inches longer than the back or the distance from the hip to the withers. A line dropped perpendicular from the neck parallel with the fore leg, is nineteen inches forward of the junction of the withers. The distance between the hips and the ribs is only one and a half inch. He has a broad and vigorous arm, flat and clean leg, large muscles, short from knee to the pastern, large wind-pipe, and nostrils well open when under motion. He is one of the best proportioned and most elegant moving horses that can be produced. His colts are very fine and in good demand."

Several of his colts have been sold at prices ranging from $1,000 to $3,000. Some of them have also been distinguished on the turf, having made their mile in 2:32, 2:35 and 2:40. The old horse is now hale and vigorous, and his services are in constant requisition. Mr. Hill has, during the last ten years, received over $26,000 for such services.

The Woodbury branch of Morgans has become equally famous. More of his stock can now be found in this vicinity than of either of the other branches. Among his colts were the "Comet," or "Root Horse," and the old "Gifford." One of the produce of the latter, the "Green Mountain Morgan," now owned by Mr. Silas Hale, of South Royalston, Mass., has won an extended and an enduring reputation as a horse of great beauty and inimitable action. At the State Fairs of several States he has taken the first premium. At the Vermont State Fair, held at Rutland in 1852, Hon. Wm. H. Seward remarked to the writer, that he thought him "the finest appearing horse under the saddle he had ever seen." As a stock horse he has done nearly as extensive business as the "Black Hawk," while he has been more often rode on parade than any other horse in New-England. Many of his colts have been sold in the Western States, where they have commanded the highest prices.

The "Delino," or "Bulrush Morgan," was less famed as a stock horse than any of his brothers. His dam was a French Canadian mare, and his progeny have in consequence, heavier and stronger limbs and more muscle than those of the other branches. As roadsters and horses of all work they rank among the first in New-England. The best living representative of this branch is the "Morrill Horse," a stallion of eleven years of age and owned by French Morrill of Danville. He took the second premium on stallions seven years old or over, at the Great Horse Exhibition at Springfield, Mass., last year, "Cassius M. Clay" taking the first. It is proper to remark that neither "Black Hawk" nor "Green Mountain Morgan" was present.

There are valuable horses in this State of other blood. The most of them are in a greater or less degree allied to the descendants of the "Messenger" stock. They are held in high estimation for their beauty and speed.

With such material in view, a New-England Agricultural Association was formed during the recent Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society in this place. This Association, which contains among its members such distinguished breeders as Solomon W. Jewett, Esq., of Weybridge, and B. B. Newton, Esq., of St. Albans, and which is encouraged by our best stock-growers, has made arrangements for a "Great New-England Horse Exhibition," which is to take place at Brattleboro' on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th, 18th and 19th days of October, inst. The grounds and fixtures are already prepared, being the same that were used for the State Fair. Between thirty and forty acres of land, on which are a track or course, half a mile in distance, and the best ever made in New-England, with the single exception of the Cambridge Trotting Course, a gallery capable of seating from two to three thousand spectators, and numerous stalls, amply sufficient for the accommodation of all the horses that may be present. The list of premiums offered amounts to $2,000, which range from $10 to $300.

Among the more noted horses that will grace the exhibition, may be reckoned "Black Hawk," "Green Mountain Morgan," "Morrill Horse," "Mirick Horse," "Flying Morgan," "Ethan Allen," and numerous descendants of the three first of these. It is thought that the showing of the above and other Morgan horses will be far superior to any previous exhibition of this singularly valuable race. For those who wish to purchase stock or other horses, the opportunity will be greater than was ever before offered, in this State at least.

The crops in Vermont have suffered far less from the drouth than was at one time supposed. From all that I can learn, after numerous and repeated inquiries, I think the corn crop will be fully up to the average of preceding years. The kernel is large and full, and the ears are well filled out. Potatoes are coming in unexpectedly well. The rains during the early part of last month gave them a fresh start, and they are of a size fully up to the average, and, what is better, no symptoms of the "rot" have as yet appeared. Apples are more abundant, and of a better quality than during any of the last five years, with the exception of 1852. They can be bought in any quantity at $1 per barrel.

C. C.

The Whig Candidate for Governor—Why the Albany Register Supports Him.

From the Albany Register.

"How can you, a conservative Whig, support Myron H. Clark, when there are so many abler candidates in the field? How can the *Register* justify itself to its friends, in view of its present course?"—*Correspondence State Register.*

In answer to this inquiry, which, we confess, is put to us oftener than is pleasant, we desire to say now, once for all, that we started for Myron H. Clark, when he was nominated for Governor at Syracuse, and shall go through with him to the end, giving him an earnest, sincere and cordial support. We do so as a matter of choice, of our own free volition and from no necessity of position, upon no political compulsion other than that which results from our convictions of right and duty. We are asked "Why we go for Myron H. Clark, when there are so many abler candidates in the field?" The question thus put we will answer first—the assertion attached to it we will answer afterwards. We go for Myron H. Clark, because we regard him as an honest man, and that we consider a fundamental and indispensable qualification in the candidate for the office of Governor. Regarding him as an honest man; one who means what he says, who will not be moved from the right by any consideration of mere party policy, who will not play the demagogue and forget his duty to his country, in pursuit of the objects of personal ambition, he has a right to claim our support and shall have it.

We regard him as a man of strong, plain, practical sense, as capable of appreciating the practical bearings of the various measures, which are to be submitted to the Executive of the State, during the next two years; as a man who will not be *moved from his course or seduced from the line of his duty by any of the wild or corrupt theories* of mere party politicians. Regarding him in this light, he is entitled to and shall have our support. We regard him as an independent man, one who will himself be Governor, who will rely upon his own good sense and his own convictions of duty, to carry him through his official term. He will be the man of no faction, or clique. Friends he will have, but no master. And because we regard him as such a man, he is entitled to and shall have our support. Above all, we regard him as right on the great practical issue involved in the present campaign, as sincere and earnest in the great cause, which we have so much at heart. On that subject we can rely upon him with undoubting faith, and because we can do that, he is entitled to and shall have our support.

Moreover, Myron H. Clark is a man of the people. One of the masses, who has grown along up to his present position, without the aid of political leaders, without the assistance of a venal press. He has had no influential political organs to speak in his behalf. He has been carried upon the shoulders of no cliques. He is an example of how a man of the people, an honest man, may, in the boiling of the political caldron, the agitation of the political waters, sometimes be thrown to the surface, and carried forward by the popular current to official place and influence against the machinations of cliques and the will of faction.

For these reasons, and because he is a Whig, and received the Whig nomination, we place his name at the head of our columns, where it will remain till he is either elected or defeated. Nor will it remain there as a matter of form. While it remains there, he shall have our support, with a frank earnestness and sincerity which become an honest man. If we did not desire his election, we should take down his name. *We have no such dread of* consequences, as would make us a hypocrite. We should seek to shirk no responsibility by displaying a flag under which we refused to fight. We would not *seem* to support a ticket for the defeat of which we should labor, or against which we should vote. We should throw our banner to the breeze, whatever name we chose to inscribe upon it, and march boldly forward to victory or defeat. If to victory, we should claim our share of the triumph; if to defeat, would take our share of the shame.

In regard to the other candidates, we have only to say that we will not vote for them, nor shall we do indirectly what we lack the courage to do directly. Those who choose to support them can do so, without answering to us for their acts, as we shall not hold ourselves responsible to them. We admit freely that some of the opposing candidates, perhaps all of them, are men of ability. Mr. Bronson acquired a high reputation as a Judge, as a man of learning and ability, to which, however, he has added nothing since he left the bench. While we admit his intellectual fitness, to our thinking, he lacks other essential qualifications, which are quite as important as those of mind. Governor Seymour while we admit him to be a man of high respectability, of fair intellectual attainments, holds opinions which no honest Whig can approve, and has done that which no honest Whig can justify. If there were nothing else, his veto of the prohibitory law, passed by a Whig Legislature, would stand as an eternal barrier between us. As to Mr. Ullman, we regard him as a gentleman and a scholar. He is a citizen too of fair fame and character. Further than this, we have nothing to say other than that under other circumstances we should have yielded him a cheerful support. But he was a candidate before the Whig State Convention. His friends presented his name there, with his assent and approval. His claims were canvassed. *He was not nominated, and Mr.* Clarke was, and we say fairly nominated. By this decision of the Convention, we regard Mr. Ullman as honorably bound and Mr. Clarke as entitled to the support of the Whig party. We regard him as entitled to our support, at least, and he shall have it.

If, by the course we have thus marked out for ourself, any of our friends find occasion for offence, we regret, but cannot help it. We occupy the same high conservative ground—stand by the same noble conservative friends—shall pursue the same national course—denounce and oppose just as constantly all sectional party organizations—uphold just as firmly the Constitution and great constitutional principles, as we have done in times past; but in this canvass we shall support the nominees of the Syracuse Convention, because we believe that in their success is involved the highest interests of the people, the honor, and the purity of the political and social morals of the State.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEORGE N. SANDERS.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

No. 45 Weymouth-street, Portland-place, London, Oct. 4, 1854.

People of France: Early and powerful allies of Revolutionary America!

Having resided for now nearly a twelvemonth in your close vicinity, and having had avenues of intimate intelligence with you, I have learned sufficient of the present state of feeling in France, more especially with regard to my own country, to feel reluctant to leave Europe, as I shall presently do, without making explanation of some misapprehensions on your part, in which, as an American citizen, I consider the honor of my countrymen involved.

I hear America accused of [illegible] wrongs and suffering of that [illegible] much over our own national in[illegible] quiescing in the slander [illegible] insinuated of its [illegible] and [illegible] patriots—of morally aiding Napoleon III. [illegible] the public voice and press of France—of [illegible] hands with him upon the declaration that the people of France deserve their fate, and are capable only of anarchy and fit only for despotism; finally, that Americans love better, and have more faith in, all other Republicans than those of France.

To these accusations from you, no good American can feel indifferent. The sin of national ingratitude is one of the deepest dye; in the guilt of which every individual is involved.

So far as my own efforts may extend, therefore, I cannot willingly leave the French people in the belief of our indifference towards them. Even if my address should meet the eye of only one Frenchman in or out of France, I will not leave it unsaid, that America is still warmly sympathetic towards that people whom we first learned to love in the days of our darkest gloom.

How can we forget you! The halls of Congress must be stripped of their national paintings, every history of the United States become a falsehood, every school-book be mutilated, the names of towns and counties in many of our States be obliterated, before the witnesses to our deep obligations and our fond gratitude, can be taken away from our daily sight and hearing. French names everywhere in the United States remind the people or inform the stranger, that a great act in the national drama has impressed French memorials forever upon the page of America.

The richest country in the world, the heart of Kentucky was sprinkled with French names by the hardy pioneers, the companions of Daniel Boone, who sent the first sound of the axe through its splendid woods, at the moment when French blood was flowing for American Independence. The county of my birth, the garden of that lovely country, is named for Lafayette, and near it are Paris, Versailles, and other French names, given and preserved in perpetual memory of your aid.

Nor do we mistake as to the source whence we derived the assistance which was really a most important base of our success at the time. We know that we owe it to the Democracy of France—to the then swelling, surging spirit of Republicanism, to which the King was obliged to yield. Governments in France and Administrations in America have since passed and are passing away; but you are still the people to whom we owe the debt—we are still the people who profited by it. This is the instruction given to American youth in those public schools which make the palladium of our municipal freedom, and which I hope yet to see all over France, in lieu of the brilliant bayonets with which your country is now bespangled—a glittering but awful sacrifice! May Europe resolve, ere long, that the drill of the barrack shall everywhere be changed for the drill of the school-room, and may her sons in the next generation know as little of a standing army as we do in the United States, where more than half the people never saw a Government soldier.

For you, Frenchmen, we mourn over your La Fayette's mistakes of judgment at critical periods of your history, but for ourselves, Americans, we only know him as the early and devoted friend of the American Republic. His bright deed makes a beautiful episode, honorable to humanity, in the history of our Revolution. His reply to the American Commissioners in Paris, when they candidly told him that the friendless American cause was shadowed with overwhelming gloom, is preserved as a favorite subject for declamation by our youth. "The more fallen in public opinion is your cause, the greater will be the effect of my support. Since you cannot procure a vessel, I will purchase and fit one out at my own expense, and I will also undertake to transmit your dispatches to Congress." He forsook all, came to us from beyond the ocean, asked to pay his own expenses, and fight as a volunteer in our naked and barefoot regiments."

"What names," asks an American orator, "stand out in history as virtuous heroes—patriots—self-devoted? * * * One peculiarity marks them all; they dared and suffered for their native land. Who before La Fayette and Kosciusko has ever gone forth, alone, to combat for human rights, in the cause of a weak, despised, and unknown people? The Pilgrim Fathers, the men of the Revolution, must yield in this last touch of disinterestedness to the stranger."

"When in graceful response to an invitation from our triumphant and prosperous country, La Fayette visited us in his old age, the people rose all over the land, in a transport of gratitude and admiration, to do honor to the recollections his presence awakened.

America has in many things always reflected France. And she has done so with joy most especially whenever the People has vindicated itself. The "Marseillaise" never thrills through the streets of Paris, borne on the strong voices of the Democracy, but it is heartily echoed back from America; and long processions, with banners and devices in our principal towns, have testified to the pride we take in every demonstration of the French people's awaking to their rights. An American visiting Paris in '48 and now returning to it, can almost feel in himself the fierce though smothered fire of indignation which must burn in the heart of every gallant Frenchman, at the degrading substitution of an effeminate parlor song as the national hymn, in place of the soul-stirring *strains of that historic anthem, which then awakened the noblest sentiments in the hearts of the French people*; while now, even in the moment of dear bought victory, no Frenchman dare give breath to his triumph in that adored melody.

You will attribute it to the right motive, however, I am sure, when I say that the resistance of *Republican America to Governmental oppression*, was spontaneous, irresistible, uncalculating. That *we had powerful and bitter foes in our midst*, as well as from abroad, and that our farmers, merchants, mechanics, fought the well-trained, well-paid troops of a disciplined army three long, cruel years, gaining unaided the battle of Saratoga, before our independence was acknowledged by France.

"*Never were there exhibited in the history of* the world, says one of our purest statesmen, *higher examples of noble daring, dreadful suffering*, and heroic endurance, than during that revolution. *In some districts, the whole country from* the mountain to the sea, was overrun by an *overwhelming force of the enemy. The fruits of in*dustry perished on the spot where they were produced, *or were consumed by the foe. The soil* drank up the most precious blood of our citizens—*black and smoking ruins marked the places which* had been the habitations of their children. But through all the *spirit of liberty survived, and proved itself invincible.*"

And it was only in the seventh year of our hand to hand struggle, that such decisive aid came to us from you, as enabled us at once to close the war triumphantly, by the union of the fleet and soldiers under De Grasse, St. Simon, and Rochambeau, with the long-tried and suffering soldiers under our beloved Washington and La Fayette, at Yorktown.

To return to the present day:

Our American travelers in France are usually pleasure-seekers, flitting through your gayest towns for a short relaxation from that severe life of business to which republican America calls all her sons. On the Boulevards, at the theatres, the opera, the crowd is gay, and all that presents itself to a stranger's eye goes merrily. The grief of the wife or mother, whose husband or son is at Cayenne, in Algeria, or in the Bonaparte Bastilles, does not exhibit itself in the Bois de Boulogne, nor dull the wit flashing from the *cafés*; the sad murmurs of pinched and starving children who dare hardly whisper the name of the father who has been taken away in the quiet night, or the mystery of whose absence can only be divined because from his daily labor, he of a sudden never more came home, do not mingle with the joyous laughter in the gardens of the Tuileries, and the sports and shows of the Champs Elysées; and having no means usually to go deeper, I am obliged to confess that our Americans have too often heretofore, formed their judgment of your contentment from what met the eye at the resorts of gaiety and fashion.

But let us reason calmly on these things if possible. And believe me that it is with no impassible frigidity that I dwell upon a subject on which you are naturally very sensitive. I think you will have to admit that, from the day of the December stroke, no voice of appeal has reached America as to a sister either from France or Frenchmen. The exiles have not come to us, the people have not spoken to us, either for the exiles or themselves. Is not this true? and has not your own apparent apathy somewhat justified ours? As to our friendship for other republicans over you, let me recall to you that at the time of the American enthusiasm for Hungary and Italy, the Republic of France was riding in apparent triumph, and had no need of our sympathy; and—how unjustly I need not say—but certainly the republican cause all over Europe suffered not only actually but morally under the conquest of France by Frenchmen. For you are not the victims of an alliance. Great France could be conquered only by itself.

The unparalleled measures taken to accomplish this awful repression of your magnanimous people are now better understood. It is true that our sparse population, comparatively with our extensive territory and geographical advantages, our almost nominal standing army and [illegible] numbers, and the military character and general intelligence of our whole people, place us out of [illegible] with F[illegible] opposition [illegible] founders of our Republic [illegible] baptized in ocean storms, and blood, and fire, not figuratively, but actually. And the result shows that that terrific training only nerved even the mothers that cradled us to a high resolve against tyranny, and that wolves and savage Indians are less the enemies of liberty than civilized corruption and oppression. Experience in your case shows that serried masses of brutalized soldiery can be wedged into a course which it would be vain to attempt with the "Green Mountain Boys" of Vermont, the "Kentucky Riflemen," or the "Texan Rangers."

Do not think, then, old and cherished allies, that we are insensible to your virtues, or that we entirely underrate the difficulties under which the Republicans of France have labored. We know that no people in Europe has written, spoken, and done so much for Democracy as you Frenchmen. We know that it is by your too confiding generosity that you have been betrayed, nor are your honorable moderation and high sense of justice shown at the revolution against Charles X., and again at the dethronement of Louis Philippe, unknown or unappreciated by us. If at the first rising of the people, in 1789, much blood flowed, it was the retribution of centuries of brutalizing education on the part of an aristocracy that had corrupted itself to the last degree. And those who have taken pains to follow closely your history, know that though the victims were conspicuous, and the pen and press in the hands of their friends all over Europe, yet the number condemned by the revolutionists was not twenty per cent. in comparison of the number of those who fell silently under the hand of restored monarchy and despotism—not a fifth in comparison with the "unnamed demigods," who were slain in the streets and dwellings of Paris under the *coup Bonaparte*; the forty thousand State prisoners now held at Mazas, Belleisle, Doullens and other dread strongholds—the ten thousands, among whom are your distinguished Republican authors, lawyers, instructors, men of science, suffering a corroding death of life in Africa and Cayenne, compelled to break stones and draw carts as beasts of burden, because they wanted you to be what we are—proud Republicans. And because Louis Bonaparte, who "knew his men," had learned that they could not be bribed or intimidated, nor the heart of the people broken as long as those animating elements were in your midst.

In the first moments of the *coup de tyran*, stunned, paralyzed, bewildered as the nation was by the sudden loss, by adroit imprisonment, reckless killing and wholesale exile of the leading spirits of Democracy, an immediate rebound was not perhaps possible. Still such was our faith in you that we did expect it. We would not believe that you could be thus silenced by the hand of any man. You, the dread pioneers of liberty in Europe, who had kept in awe every crowned head in it, and single-handed held all Europe at bay!—no, we could not believe it. We listened at first with confidence, then with faint hope, at last with astonishment. No voice came—not a murmur. France was tranquil under the law and order of the bayonet.

But though we in our first ignorance of the means by which all this was done may have entertained unjust expectations of you, I am free to say that at last an intelligent nation must be considered as controlling its own destiny so long as it is not held down by a European combination, as in the case of Hungary or Poland by Russia, Austria and Prussia; or of Italy by the combination of England, France and Austria. If after several years elapse, we should find France still under the Government of a self-elected Emperor, we must believe in the acquiescence of the French people. There may be other reasons for it than merely a love of monarchy; your jealousies and dread of each other have been unworthily excited, your fears of a shock in trade, or the hobgoblin horror of a "Red" Republic, by which, observes an able American paper, "they mean a Republic on the American pattern," which is pointed out now by the agents of despotism, wherever Revolution dares show its head, as a Scylla, to shun which the *Bourgeoisie* are urged into the Charybdis of Absolutism. Any of these. But still as foreigners, we must assent. For whenever the Democracy resolves, France will be free. No external power can now menace France, and no internal power can hold you from the hour you are united and determined.

Do you ask what shall we do, what can we do? I answer, be faithful to your noblest instincts!—you know better than you can be told, that an all-pervading sentiment cannot be repressed. A glance of the eye, a gesture, a tone, reveals the mutual sympathies of millions with electric rapidity. A system of espionage cannot be operative against a united people. How can one man police a whole nation—how can one man be stronger than a whole nation? Only by their becoming the dupes of the Satanic device of arraying class interests in false and malicious opposition to each other—only by their suffering him to ride on their necks, and taking his bit into their mouths.

At the present hour, the discontent in France it is true has begun to manifest itself more openly. Even American travelers report that your Emperor is universally hated; but also feared. When you hate him more, you will fear him less. And dark as your political condition may be for the moment, and mute as France may seem to the world, THE RE-AWAKENING IS SURE. You have now tasted tyranny to the lowest dregs, and it is, I trust, your last sad trial. There is for you, I hope and believe, a better, nay, a glorious day at hand, when the *Bourgeoisie* and the operatives shall see *that their interests are harmonious, nay, identical.* A day when justice shall be done in your magnificent *halls of historic painting, to the virtues of your* exiled but immortal patriots, and to the intelligent sincerity of the world renowned *Blouses* of Paris. *When in place of the picture at Versailles which* perpetuates an infamy against which they bravely *protested—the murder of the Roman Republic!* there shall be shown a noble painting commemora*tive of the sublime and orderly procession of the Ouvriers* to the Assembly, in protest against the Siege of Rome; while another shall represent the spotless Republican, Ledru Rollin, denouncing from the tribune, in the sacred name of the People, the damning sororicide.

Can the heart of any American refuse a manly sigh to the fate of that most justifiable, most honorable and Republican demonstration against an in*ternational crime, punished with a ferocity, which* having no parallel under all its aspects, can only *be called Bonapartist! Your quiet unarmed peo*ple pursued and dispersed by the bayonet, seventy-*nine of your representatives* banished, or forced to flee from arrest, all the presses faithful to principle seized and destroyed by the soldiery, public instructors deprived of their employment, students *arrested*, the abomination of *terror* everywhere employed to kill the spirit of justice and independ*ence. Wisely do the perpetrators of these deeds* fear the retributive hour, and strive with increased *energy daily, to keep down the people. Well may* Napoleon the Last! dread the expansive force so fearfully compressed!

This noble manifestation by the Democracy and many other glorious vindications of the Republican spirit in France, now unknown to us, shall yet be mingled in the American memories of all we owe to her generous sons for our own independence.

But in holding up the sacred name of Republic, to what do we call you—you the leaders of Democracy in Europe? To the ease of indulgence, to the admiration of a gorgeous bubble in the sunshine? No! we call you to serious and unflinching determination and generous self-denial. We call you to bear on your shoulders manfully the weighty cares of citizens. For we in America know that civil freedom implies and demands individual responsibility. That he who would be his own master must be the faithful and intelligent servant of the Republic. We are too conscious of the never-ceasing vigils and toil that citizen-liberty demands, to tell you that you can easily win and keep it. But we know too that you are capable of all the energy and all the devotion it requires.

The approaching fall of Russia, signalized by defeat at the hands of the despised Turks as well as the free mountaineers of Circassia, and lastly by the inglorious defence of the Crimea, shows the world that the phantom Russia was as unreal as monstrous. Her long course of despotism, has sapped the force of her people, until they have scarcely the physical vigor to stand the shock of war. Russia—the terror of Republican Europe, shakes to its base! The gigantic frostwork dissolves! Let the Democracy of France take a deep lesson from it. It too is overshadowed at home with a bloody Phantom. It has only to give itself the rousing shake, to find it was but the monster of night-mare, sitting upon the Nation's breast, grinning at its uneasy slumber. But let the nation not sleep too long. Let it wake up and act!

But not only are we with you, Frenchmen, in national memories and republican sympathies, in the important matters of taste and commerce, we find still other ties. A Frenchman must feel himself very much at home, almost anywhere in the United States, for he would see things of Paris at every step, and in Louisiana he would find his own language prevailing. An American coming to Europe merely passes through London, but makes Paris his abode. "It is," he will say, "so much more like New-York." At the distance of three, four, and ten thousand miles from the shore of France, the inventive genius and exquisite taste of her sons and daughters, furnish an incentive to American industry. Far distant California, radiant with gold on our sunset border, bids fair to call for more silks and laces and wines than any of the elder States. In exchange for your beautiful fabrics we have in all ordinary years, a supply of breadstuffs and meats limited only by the demand; and the great interests of both countries will feel the thrill, when the hands of the French artist and the Yankee farmer are broadly locked in each other. Extensive as is the commerce between France and America at the present time, it would under the French Republic, with free trade, aided by the great facilities our extensive railroads and canals [illegible] our farmers, be more than doubled. But the heavy taxation unavoidable with an expensive [illegible] Government, and an immense standing army [illegible] yourselves in grinding subjection, forbids the realization of free trade under the Empire.

While America assimilates closely in tastes, interests and even climate with France, certainly there are no people on earth who have a better right to American citizenship than the French.

There are, in sight of your shores, French artisans, the proscribed of your Socialist Tartuffe, perishing of want. To call them back to France must be the act of the nation. But individuals can do all that is necessary to send them to America. A small sum forwarded to the exiles by their friends in France would smooth the difficulties of emigration for very many of these brave and excellent men who have not the happy ability to command fortune at the point of the pen. Of the half million Europeans who now reach our shores annually, they will not make a thousandth, and none will be more welcome.

While the American statesman dwells with profound contemplation on that majestic exodus from Europe to our shores which our magnificent resources, under the immortal Constitution of the Federated American States, continually stimulates, he turns with no less pride to a thriving colony on the Western Coast of Africa, where is exhibited a new species of emigration, of which his countrymen are the meritorious projectors. There, the beginning, it is reasonable to believe, of a great Republican Empire, lies the modest American settlement, now the Republic of Liberia, extending the germ of American civilization into the bosom of Ethiopia. It is the first instance of colonization for beneficence and not for gain. There will be illustrated, even upon hitherto neglected, contemned Africa, the power of that political and social organization of which America is the creator. The African race thrown upon our shores, rude, pagan, barbarous, by a monarchial Government, are now, by the guiding, sustaining hand of American citizens, returning to their country intelligent and industrious, fitted to educate the hitherto ferocious heathen of that almost unknown land. The Americo-African, superior to any of his race elsewhere, and fitted by his origin to withstand a climate fatal to the white man, is the only Missionary the world has to offer for the civilization of Central Africa. We ask Frenchmen of all parties, in justice to republican principles, to compare the action of American colonization in Liberia with that of monarchies anywhere else the world over.

Soldiers of France! Brave men of every land call upon you to redeem the character blasted by your drunken companions in arms on the ever disgraceful 2d of December. You are not all the base slaves of a shadowy name over a substantial despotism. There are noble hearts among you that would now resist an order to mow down the helpless people. The conspiracy against your fair fame as well as against the liberties of your fathers and brothers cannot be renewed. I trust, I believe, I do only justice to a large majority of you, in this opinion. Experienced now in the real character of the false Napoleon who glorifies himself before you in sham fights, and sham victories, fitting emblems of the hollow pretence of all his life, you cannot again be taken by surprise. You cannot so stultify yourselves as to fight abroad for the freedom of Turkey, and fight at home against the liberties of France, in the cowardly warfare of street-fight, waged against unarmed men, and helpless women and children. May your future wash away the guiltless blood, so guiltily shed, which to the eye of thought still runs red in streams, or blackens in gore on your, gay boulevards and squares.

Men of France, Fellow Democrats! the friendship of many of those who had your outspoken confidence when you were at liberty to speak, has encouraged me to say to you those things which I know to be true of my countrymen. Let us but see that you have still the virtue and the courage to strike once more for the Republic, and one universal acclamation from America shall cheer you on. Europe—America expects it of you. Strike! and though you fail a hundred times, we will applaud you at every fresh trial! Strike, and let those who lead be nerved by the knowledge that if overpowered and driven from France, America will ever welcome the men who fight for liberty. In friendship and faith,

Yours, GEORGE N. SANDERS.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Secret History of the Late Insurrection at Madrid.

The following letter, which we recommend to the particular attention of our readers, comes from a writer, thoroughly posted up in the politics at Madrid. It brings to public notice, which have hitherto remained unknown, and at the same time, give us the reason for the speedy termination of the Spanish revolution, and for the lack of importance, which is ascribed to it, to the great astonishment of the world at large:

"The experiment tried by several Cabinets at Madrid in the course of a year, to carry out the dictates of a court-bred camarilla against a decided but the law-abiding opposition, proved in vain. Deprived of success, stronger means were resorted to; and the last effort to execute these arbitrary designs with the assistance of the Cortes was *made in December last* by the San Luis Cabinet. Having been decidedly defeated, however, in one *of the first sessions of the Senate, it dissolved the* Cortes, and thought fit to adopt a different plan. *The Moderados, the faithful and constant repre*sentatives of a feeble constitutionalism, for a long period the strongest support of the Government against the more enlightened *Progressionists*, took a hostile stand towards the ministry. Its prominent members consisted mostly of generals of the greatest influence with the army. To get rid of *military chiefs, was* the first aim of the Cabinet. Narvaez, the energetic leader of the moderatistic *opposition, was cast aside notwithstanding his* elevated position, some time ago. At the same time General O'Donnell and Manuel Concha were ordered to the Minorca Islands while the Balearic were shown to Jose Concha and Infante as their future residence. *Manuel Concha* and Infante obeyed; Jose Concha preferred a voluntary exile in France, O'Donnell disappeared. The latter is the most distinguished of the Generals. The offspring of a family attached to Ferdinand III., and devoted to the principles of absolute royalty, Court favor made him, only 25 years old, ascend the rank of a colonel of the army. He made himself known on different occasions in the last successional war, particularly by his adroit operations against Cabrera, in 1837, whom he forced to abandon the siege of Lucena. Then thirty years old, he was made Lieutenant-General of the army, and Count of Lucena. For some time he served under Espartero as Chief General of the Staff in the Army of the North. Without entering into any farther relations to him, moreover he soon became his decided antagonist. The command of the centurian army was allotted to O'Donnell, the concentration of which was in some respects a demonstration against Espartero, and, when the latter in 1840, after the events of Barcelona, aimed the first blow at the regency of Maria Christina, he gave in his resignation, for which he was afterwards rewarded by the regencies with the Grand Cross of Charles III. In October 1841, O'Donnell attempted, as Pampeluna, an insurrection against the regency of Espartero in favor of the restitution of Maria Christina, while Diego Leon and Concha made an unfortunate effort to carry off the Queen, Isabella. O'Donnell then visited foreign countries and did not return until 1843, after Espartero's fall, and soon after the General-Captaincy of Cuba was offered to him which office he held up to 1848. In 1849, he was nominated Inspector-General of the Infantry, and from this time was regarded as one of the strongest opposition members, and after Narvaez's ruin, its declared head.

"The first movements to break up the San Luis Ministry only added to its strength. On the 20th of February, the regiment Cordova revolted at Saragossa, commanded by Brigadier-General Horr, who, at the first rencontre fell, pierced by a ball, and there seemed to end an insurrection, which, badly managed, was quelled in its very infancy. The regiment was immediately dissolved, a number of officers arrested, the remainder of the insurgents banished, and quiet was restored. The conduct of the Ministry became from day to day more arbitrary and tyrannical. Its despotism menaced all. The prisons were crowded, and became empty again only because the arrested, without judicial act, were transported to the colonies or turned out of Spain. It imitated the 2d of December, and it enjoyed, no doubt, the counsel and exhortation of its French neighbor. The press suffered most severely from the wrath of the Cabinet. The opposition papers were seized daily, not on account of their tendency, but because they laid facts before the public just as they were, which did not suit the Ministers who wanted the people to read only such things as were painted with ministerial colors. The press showed extraordinary courage and much energy; it was not to be intimidated neither by numerous seizures, nor frequent violence, nor arbitrary arrests, but defended step by step the ground of the law. The discontentedness having become general, daily increased, and nothing but the hope of the convocation of the Cortes, before whom alone an acquittal was yet possible, kept back the irritated minds. The Chambers, it was asserted, would not be convocated—the decrees of the Ministry were to take their place—a *coup d'etat* was talked of. It was known that the French Government instigated such measures. The martial law was declared all over the country. The Cabinet trusted the apparent calm,—*it seemed* to have attained its aims. It remained unacquainted with what took place in the State. Madrid itself was the hearth of the conspiracy. There it was where O'Donnell was secreted; everybody knows this public secret except the Cabinet, for O'Donnel paid better than the Ministers, and the police was his devoted servant. Thus the conspiracy silently made its way. The Progressionists had kept back during the Parliamentary strife, but they were earnestly summoned up now to join the Moderados. Both parties connected should enter the field against the Polaccos, that is the office-seekers, and all former hostility should be forgotten. The Progressionists, however, claimed some firm assurances, as the arming of the National Guard, the revision of the Constitution, but the Moderados did not consent to this. They concluded to carry out the thing by themselves.

"General Domingo Dulce is the most eminent character of the conspirants, formerly a Progressionist and confidential friend of Espartero. Narvaez's nomination of dictator of cavalry made him a Moderado. He was very well liked by the army, and his position actually laid the whole force of cavalry in his hands, and this circumstance added greatly to the value of his acquisition. General Messina, a sordier of fine talents and remarkable education, for a long time Secretary of the Ministry of War, and one of Narvaez's confidents, General Ros de Olano and the Basque Echaque, Brigadier General, were among the numbers of the conspiracy.

The insurrection was to start on the 13th of June; everything was prepared for it; the regiment Principe had left the city, and only waited for a regiment of artillery which was to join its ranks. O'Donnell and his proclamations were in readiness, but the artillery of the garrison did not keep its word and did not come, and Dulce would not take the risk of executing his designs without this important weapon; he was accused of irresolution, but he told them to wait for a more favorable chance. The Cabinet remained inactive, and did not think of precautionary measures—it must have been struck with blindness, although it received a number of denunciations against Dulce. Dulce staid in Madrid, and a fortnight after the first still-born uproar, on the morning of the 28th of June, the inhabitants of Madrid received the news that Dulce, with four squadrons of cavalry, one batallion of Principe, and several other batallions of different regiments, was marching off towards Alcala, in order to get the troops stationed at this place to join him,—and several other Generals, it was said, had taken his part. The Court had moved, two days previous, to the Escurial—only two Ministers were in the city to represent the Government, and these two helpless, on account of fright. They did not even call the troops to arms, as they feared to meet with treason and insurrection everywhere. If the population had made a start at that time, it would have been able to carry the day without spilling a single drop of blood. The Puerta del Sol was covered with persons who, excited and bewildered, discussed the events of the day—but nobody arose. From a host of rumors this was soon found out to be true, that the cavalry of Alcala had joined the insurrection, and that 2,000 dragoons, accompanied by a small but reliable corps of infantry, occupied a hostile position in the vicinity of Madrid. Towards evening only the Government awoke from its slumber; it had been neglected by the revolutionists to cut off the telegraphic wires between Madrid and Aranguez, and the Queen, therefore, had received the news of the day, and she did not hesitate to make known her immediate return. The streets were lined with troops, the city was officially illuminated, but the Queen was received without the slighest sign of an acclamation by the troops. In the course of the day blank proclamations had *been distributed*, the contents of which appeared to satisfy the Liberals; *others, signed by the Generals Dulce, O'Donnell* and Messina, did not correspond with their wishes, and they *did not stir*, much the less, as the insurgents had sent word that the city of Madrid should remain quiet. In the evening the Ministers received a *telegraphic dispatch from* San Luis to take energetic measures, and they very soon showed *to the population that the Government could dis*pose yet of a large force of troops. On the next *St. Peter's day—an important holiday—the bull*fights which were announced previously to take *place as usual, were withdrawn—a thousand ru*mors pervaded the city, large crowds assembled in the streets, until late after midnight; a communication had been received, to the effect that the insurgents had engaged with the regular troops, who *had been sent after them—the thunder of cannon* shots was heard at a distance—but nothing particular was known. The skirmish had rested indecisive, but proved to the insurgents that they were equal to their antagonists. The Chiefs *having lost all hopes of the coöperation of the garrison* at Madrid, changed their plan, and marched towards Aranjuez, resolved to put up their headquarters there. They received reinforcements from different garrisons in the neighborhood, the succor of a *batallion of citizens of Madrid*, consisting of raftsmen, the Cuadores di Madrid.

Madrid was quiet, and waited impatiently for news from the provinces, but these did not arrive as fast as was expected. O'Donnell did not meet with resistance anywhere, and found many adherents among the militia; but the citizens generally did not rise—nobody seemed inclined to take up his arms for nothing but a change in the Cabinet. Things continued to be at rest for a fortnight, and public opinion seemed to be more in favor of San Louis, than to sympathise with O'Donnell. The latter finally resolved to change the exclusive military character of the insurrection. On the 7th of July he issued a new proclamation, dated at Manzanaris, which promised the restitution of the National Guards of 1837, the annulment of the late loan, the lowering of taxes, the banishment of the Queen Mother, the maintenance of morality, the expulsion of the courtiers, the reëstablishment of the Cortes and of the independent Constitution; lastly, the abolishment of the centralization system so detested in Spain. From this moment the revolution spread with velocity. Barcelona, Tarragina, Gerona, Lerida, Valencia, Saragossa, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Tobosa and Villereal arose in rapid succession, Finally, Madrid also exploded, and after a bloody battle, where the victory was dubious for Madrid itself—the Queen acknowledged her defeat.

A Cabinet under Cordova and Rivas was tried, but to no avail, and Espartero was called for, the man whom a duration of two years had deprived of all communication with public life. A coalition Cabinet composed of all parties has sprung into life, and the question how long it will last, is not yet solved. It remains to be seen whether Espartero, a courageous soldier, is versed in the arts of Government. It is said of him that he would have been pleased if the Republican party previous to his revocation, had went a step or two farther and taken a better hold of their chance. Now, with the reins of Government in his hands, he was bound to act energetically, and to leave matters respecting the Constitution to the Cortes. He is prosecuting to the *greatest satisfaction of* the applauding Government, the press and the Liberal party of the whole country, and thus provocates new conspiracies. How the Cortes will come off is a different question, but one thing is certain, that Espartero has already lost half of his popularity in the country, and that he, as well as O'Donnell, are the objects of the severest mockery from the Queen's party. She gives them nick-names, and charges her daughter, the little Princess of Asturia, to repeat the same into their faces. Since she knows her mother to be safe, she has gone back to her old tricks, and seems to have entirely forgotten her late lecture. The revolution in Spain has not come to its end yet, and we believe that it will take a fresh start next Spring, when several orders will be revived. Narvaez' feelings are severely hurt on account of his being grossly neglected, and he is so enraged against the Queen and her ingratitude, that he is looked at by the Court as more dangerous than formerly the most zealous progressionist, and now the Americans. S. E.

SPORTING.

Things of the Ring.

There has been talk in pugilistic circles in reference to a prize fight between Johnny Mackin and Ned Hogan. The parties met at the house of John Marriett, on Sunday evening last, according to the *Clipper*, for the purpose of drawing up and signing articles. After much debate the men separated, being unable to agree as to weight.

A prize fight came off at Atlantic Garden, Broadway, on Wednesday morning, between two novices, hailing from the Battery, called Young Ross and Soger. The fight originated from a quarrel they had on Tuesday last, and a match was hurriedly made up to fight for $250. The money was put in the hands of Tom Hatfield, and the battle appointed to take place the following day. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the parties assembled at the Atlantic Garden, and prepared for work. A number of the friends of each were on hand to view the contest. Young Ross was seconded by Jo. Cook, and the Soger by Young Morrissey, (no relation to Johnny.) Soger won.

Thomas Child, Jr. Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I rejoice to learn that Thomas Child, Jr., Esq., is nominated for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, in your City. Having been well acquainted with him from his boyhood, I know that he was a young man of mark and merit; an energetic and able lawyer, an upright citizen, and a true, straight-forward and unwavering Whig. It is true, that not having been intimate with him for the last few years, during which he has been a resident of your City, I do not know so particularly what his sentiments are in regard to the Nebraska swindle. But this I know,—that if true to his "antecedents," he holds that measure under the stern condemnation which it so justly deserves. And if he is elected, as I trust he will be, I can have no doubt that he will truly, ably and honorably represent the district to which he belongs.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 24, 1854. H. EATON.

The Ruined Banker and His Flight.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 24.

We understand that Mr. Manchester left this city on Saturday evening. Since the failure of his banking-house, on Tuesday, it has not been safe for him to be seen abroad alone. We know not his present place of abode, or where he intends to settle himself. One thing is certain, his days of usefulness in this city have departed. His property has been placed in the hands of assignees; but, from what we can gather, the assets will not meet the liabilities. Many of those who are losers are hard-working men and women. They entrusted their small earnings in his bank, and we fear they will not be able to get them back.

We learn that his failure is chiefly attributed to stock speculations, borrowing money at large rates of interest, and extravagant living. Some months ago he bought fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock in one of the railway enterprises in this State, which fell on his hands very rapidly, and his losses were heavy. In our city there are few, very few who express any sympathy for the ruined banker, while "curses, both loud and deep," follow his footsteps like an echo. One of the sad evils which follow wrecked fortunes and wrong-doing is the sorrows which fall upon the innocent family. We shall not attempt to encroach upon the sanctity of their private griefs.

Posted on "Manchester's buildings" yesterday morning was a piece of foolscap paper, on which was written, in a plain, round hand, these words: "This building was erected by widows' tears and orphans' cries"—the production, perhaps, of some seamstress or poor widow, whose little earnings, the harvest of long years of toil and midnight watching, were lost to her forever.

In these times of commercial and monetary distress, it is well to reflect upon the means by which they may be partially avoided, and to avert a recurrence of them in future.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Oct. 24.

As many persons feel a lively interest in the movement of this financier, we state that he was arrested at Lawrenceburg on Sunday, just as he *was stepping on the mail boat Highflyer, by Mr.* Crist, one of the depositors. He had previously registered himself at the hotel there, under a false name, for "Lexington, Ky.," accompanied by a lawyer of this city. While waiting in the street *for the boat, finding he was recognized, he returned* to the hotel and entered his true name under the *false one. He had a large trunk with him, which* was attached by the Sheriff. He tried hard *to evade the payment, (about $700,) cooly stat*ing that although Mr. Crist's case was hard, there were many widows and orphans among his depositors at Cincinnati much worse off; that the trunk contained nothing but his clothing, and *that he had forgotten to take the key, having left* home in a hurry, by crawling out of the sylight of *his house, and going down through his neighbor* Groesbeck's and out of his back door, while his *trunk was sent by another route. The drunken* Irishman who drove him down was in the meantime officiously denying *Mr. M.'s identity*, stating that "he was a jintleman, who came from New-York on the Saturday train of cars"—a fact he was ready to prove by any reasonable number of oaths.

After several hours' parleying, and a large crowd collecting, Mr. Crist, a hard-working gunsmith, procured his tools, and began to open the trunk *secundem artem*. Manchester not liking the looks of the crowd, and finding he must go to jail, caved in, gave up the key, (which his legal friend had carried in his pocket,) and from a large package of securities turned out a sufficient amount of stock of the Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad to amply secure his depositor, with power of attorney to transfer the same, which was properly done yesterday. Mr. Manchester and his friends left Lawrenceburg about midnight, amid a heavy storm and pitchy darkness, taking the road towards Indianapolis. He probably, however, drove round to Aurora and got on board the cars, or the mail boat, yesterday morning.

An Eel in a Water Pipe.—The other morning as we came over the East River on the Fulton ferry-boat, we joined a crowd of people, who flocked around an engineer's assistant to ascertain the why and wherefore of a large and mutilated eel, which he was holding up to public view. It appeared from his narration to his numerous auditors, that one of the Croton water pipes, constructed to connect by means of short hose with the ferry-boats' engines, suddenly failed of its supply. Upon examination, the stoppage of the water could not be explained except by reason of something that choked up the pipe. Accordingly, the water was shut off from below, the outside iron boxes, caps, and rims were removed, and a probing search for the obstacle made by means of an iron rod, bent into a sharp hook at the end. This instrument upon being shoved down the pipe, was soon fastened into a soft, fleshy substance, which upon extrication to the light, proved to be a *monstrous eel*. In all probability, the anguineal refugee had escaped from the precincts of Croton River; taken passage down the acqueduct to the reservoirs, where he doubtless made a temporary stay on account of the cool and commocious accommodations; and then, to visit the city, came hurriedly down along the underground canal, but was suddenly arrested—and his eelship's career terminated—in his clandestine attempt to cross the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn.—*New-York Observer.*

A Strange French Story.

From the Paris Siècle.

An abduction, accompanied with the greatest mystery, took place lately at a charming country house, situated in the neighborhood of Paris. The owner had invited there several of his friends, and after dinner every one was seated on the grass near a wood, listening to the narration of a traveler who had just returned from an excursion to Italy, the north of Africa and Spain. He was narrating that one day he was near losing his life in defending himself against banditti, who, after having killed his servant, took away his luggage and every article of value which he had about him. The traveler was at the most interesting period of his narrative, and emotion had begun to gain his hearers, when all of a sudden a slight noise among the bushes caused them to turn round. A cry of terror issued from every mouth; a tall man, having a mask on, appeared in the midst of the group, and with the speed of lightning seized with a vigorous arm a young girl of seventeen, placed her on his shoulder and disappeared in the obscurity, without any of the persons present having had time to rush after him. At the cries uttered by the ladies the servants ran up; torches were lit, and the wood and its environs were searched. A part of the night was passed in fruitless explorations of the neighborhood. Every one was thunderstruck at the audacity of such an abduction. The parents of the young girl were in the greatest consternation, as they looked upon their daughter as lost. But what was their joy when the next morning they beheld her return to her father's house with a smiling air. Pressed with questions, the young girl related that when she regained her senses she was in a carriage, the windows of which were closed, and traveling rapidly along a by-road; the man with the mask was by her side and said not a word. At the end of half an hour the carriage stopped before a small house, completely isolated in the midst of the country. The man opened the door and requested her to alight; he conducted her through the darkness into the house: she was more dead than alive. The man called out, and immediately a woman wearing a veil came forward with a wax-light in her hand, and behind her was another man whose face was disguised by a false beard. That person examined her for a moment, and then whispering something into the ear of the masked man, withdrew. This latter then said to her: "Fear nothing, Mademoiselle, to-morrow you will be restored to your parents." He then desired the woman to conduct her to a bed-room, where she remained until the hour of her departure. The young girl declared, besides, that no violence whatever had been exercised on her. No one knows what to think of this strange adventure, but it is supposed that this young girl was not the one who was to be carried off. In the circle of her friends, from whom she was carried off, was a young lady of rare beauty.

Judge Gray and the Lawyers.

From the Binghamton Republican, Oct. 21.

His Honor, Judge Gray, left Binghamton a little earlier than Judges usually do when they come to hold a Circuit Court in this village, and one hundred cases are marked down for trial on the calendar. His Honor left without disposing of a single cause. His Honor came here in good humor, but he lost nothing, since he left in bad humor. His health was not impaired, while we trust his knowledge of American sentiment was somewhat enlarged. He came with a rule, and he departed with it, too; but he might with wisdom and propriety have left it at Elmira, for it was no earthly use in a place like Binghamton.

We hinted on Monday last that the judge was resolved upon enforcing a queer rule, which was calculated to interfere with the right, dignity and honor of the members of the bar. We were not mistaken; the attempt was made; but in vain. It appears that, while under the influence of *some spirits*, the judges of the Supreme Court instituted a certain rule requiring lawyers to remain *standing upright while examining witnesses*. The unreasonableness of such an outlandish rule must be evident to all sensible men at first sight. It would necessitate every member of the bar, while trying a suit, to employ some competent person to take notes for him; and he must, in consequence, charge his client an additional fee. And all this to satisfy the base humor of a few men who were accidentally raised from the drudgery of the bar, to the dignity of the bench by the people! Men too, who, if we are to judge by this darling rule, were totally unworthy of the honor conferred upon them.

The lawyers of Binghamton, having learned that this objectionable rule was recently enforced by Judge Gray at a Circuit term of the Supreme Court, held at Owego, in Tioga County, held a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the course they would pursue if his Honor should insist upon the enforcement of this rule at the ensuing circuit in this place. A committee was appointed to wait upon him; but notwithstanding the marked respect thus shown him, he would not depart from *the* rule. He hinted, that if each member of the bar engaged in the trial of a cause would offer any plausible reasons why he could not stand up while examining witnesses the rule in such cases would not be enforced.

But the lawyers would not accept of any such terms; they were opposed to the principle established by so *mean* a rule. Accordingly, when the murder trial was called on, the Judge expected to see "counsel stand up;" but he was soon made sensible that the rule did not extend to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. When civil causes came to be tried, he insisted that the rule should be strictly observed. But, of course, the lawyers would not comply; and so every cause on the calender was either referred or adjourned! This was a *coup d'etat* which his Honor did not anticipate; he departed, we presume, with the rule in his pocket.

Horrible Tragedy in Orange County—Murder and Suicide.

A shocking affair, by which a man and wife named Smith were sent into eternity, occurred in the village of New-Windsor, about four miles from Newburg, on Saturday night last. The husband had been for some time in a depressed state of mind, and finally wound up his earthly career by murdering his wife and then taking his own life. The first that was known of the occurrence was on Sunday morning, when some of the neighbors entered the dwelling and found the wife dead in her bed, and the lifeless form of her husband lying in a pool of blood on the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear. But the *strangest feature* of this sad affair is that the body of the woman bore not the slightest mark of violence, and appeared as though she had fallen asleep in death; and what adds still more to the mystery is the fact that the *neighbors were in the house the evening previous* and found both in their usual health. The persons who called upon them state that Smith was unusually rude in manner and very blasphemous, and upon his wife's upbraiding him, and telling him that she did not think his conduct a proper preparation for the Sabbath, he remarked that she *need not worry herself about that, as neither of* them would ever spend another Sabbath in this *world. As it was his habit to make reckless* speeches, nothing serious was thought of this ex*pression, but the morning's light revealed a scene* that fully realized his fearful assertion. Coroner Parmenter, of Newburg, was summoned to hold an inquest over the bodies on Sunday, but the result of the investigation had not transpired at the time our informant left Newburg, yesterday noon. It is supposed, however, that Smith administered to his wife some kind of poison, which had an immediate and deadly effect.

Reduction of Postage to Hong-Kong.

From the Washington Union.

We are authorized to say that the *British Colonial postage* on all letters conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Hong-Kong, whether by packet or private ship, is reduced from 24 to 12 cents the single rate. To this postage of 12 cents a French transit rate of 10 cents the quarter ounce will be added in case of letters which may be forwarded *via Marseilles*. Arrangements having been made by Great Britain to collect the British postage on letters to Hong-Kong by the route *via Marseilles*, as well as *via Southampton*, hereafter the *United States postage only* should be prepaid in this country on all letters addressed to Hong-Kong, without reference to the route by which they are to be forwarded, viz.: 5 cents the single rate when the Atlantic conveyance is by British packet, and 21 cents the single rate when by United States packet.

The Cost of the Reclamation of Anthony Burns.—The proceedings under the Fugitive Slave Law at Boston, in the case of Anthony Burns, not long since reclaimed by his master, Captain Suttle, of Alexandria, Virginia, cost the United States within a fraction of $37,000 for extra police and military force alone. This does not cover the usual ordinary expenses incurred in the case, such as the fees of the regular officers of the United States employed in the case. $15,000 of the above $37,000 were duly paid this morning.—*Washington Star, Oct. 25.*

The train which left this city (says the Buffalo *Express* of Saturday last) at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, ran off the track at the Hydraulics, in consequence of the misplacement of a switch. But little damage was done. Most of the passengers returned to the city. In consequence of the delay of this train, an extra left Rochester for the East about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. In the vicinity of Clyde, and between 6 and 7 o'clock, the train came in collision with the one that left Albany at 10 o'clock on the previous evening. Both locomotives were shattered, some of the cars torn to pieces, and all of them somewhat damaged. Singular to say, not a person was injured in any way.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. [illegible] will be sent for FOURTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Mr. Sanders to the French.

If the people of Europe are not thoroughly enlightened in regard to their political duties, and the sentiments of the people of the United States, it certainly will not be from any lack of effort on the part of Mr. SANDERS. He has addressed a special message to the Swiss Republic, which has been translated into several of the European tongues, and widely circulated all over the Continent. And he has now written a still longer letter to the People of France, which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is written with decided ability, and enforces the views which Mr. S. entertains in regard to the duty of the French to throw off the Imperial yoke which now rests upon them.

The Whigs and the Anti-Nebraska Convention.

The Washington *Union*, Albany *Argus*, *Atlas*, and other journals openly committed to the support of the Nebraska bill, are sedulous in their endeavors to represent the Whig State ticket as committed to Abolitionism. Intimations of the same charge have been made by influential journals in this City; and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, though still keeping the Whig ticket at the head of its columns, thus plainly declares its purpose not to sustain it at the polls:

> We stand upon the Whig platform prepared at Syracuse; and when we avowed our purpose to sustain the ticket then nominated, the candidates had a steady footing by our side. Since then, they have *mounted on a sectional, fusion, Abolition platform, having deserted the one upon which they stood with us when we virtually promised to support them.* For we say that no man can be faithful to the declaration of principles made at Syracuse, and give in his adhesion to the doctrines enunciated at Auburn. He might as well undertake to ride two horses going in contrary directions. By accepting the nomination of a Convention whose chief business it was to break up the Whig party and organize a new one on its ruins, the candidates absolved all Whigs from every existing obligation to support them.

We have no desire to change the purpose of the *Commercial* in regard to the State ticket. That purpose has probably been formed on other grounds than those which the facts of the case afford, and would not be changed under any state of facts whatever. Nor would we insist for a moment upon any "obligation" on the part of Whigs to support the Whig ticket. We presume there is no candidate on that ticket who would not "absolve" any citizen from any such obligation, whenever it should come in conflict with principles which he may deem essential to the public good. It is the duty of every voter, Whig or Democrat, *to vote on principle*:—to give his support to those candidates who represent what he believes to be a just and wise policy for the State and for the country. If any Whig, therefore, believes the allegations of the *Commercial*;—if he believes that the Whig candidates have deserted the Whig platform, and have committed themselves to a "sectional, fusion, Abolition platform," the principles of which he cannot approve, he is not only "absolved" from all "obligation" to support them, but he *cannot* support them without a violation of duty and a loss of self respect. But we take it for granted that so serious an impeachment of those candidates is not to have any more weight than the facts of the case will give it: and our present purpose is simply to state what those facts are.

The Whig Convention nominated its candidates and adopted its resolutions on the 20th of September. Those candidates, in reply to distinct interrogations, declared their approval of the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted at Saratoga (?) by a Convention held on the 16th of August, and adjourned over to meet at Auburn on the 26th of September. In consequence of this approval thus declared, that adjourned Convention adopted them as deserving its support. That was the whole of its action, so far as the candidates were concerned. Their approval of the Saratoga resolutions constituted their sole claim to the endorsement of the adjourned Saratoga Convention, as it now furnishes the only ground on which a charge of having "mounted a sectional, fusion, Abolition platform," can be based. Upon the character and acts of the Saratoga Convention, therefore, the whole point at issue must turn.

The Convention at Saratoga was composed of delegates from all parts of the State, elected without reference to party, and representing the single sentiment of *hostility to the principles of the Nebraska bill.* It had no relation to Slavery, except as Slavery was involved in that measure. It was called for the sole and exclusive purpose of declaring the sentiments of the people of New-York in regard to that bill, and to take such steps as might promise to be most effectual in averting the evils it threatened to involve. When that Convention met, not a Whig paper in the State expressed hostility to what was thus understood to be its leading object. Fears were entertained that when assembled its action might go beyond that object,—that rash and unwise counsels might prevail,—that the whole subject of slavery might be dragged into its action, and that the basis might thus be laid for a "*sectional, fusion, Abolition*" party,—which should override all existing political organizations, and engulf the great principle of hostility to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slavery which that repeal involved, in a rash, unjust and unconstitutional crusade against Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. But these *fears* were allayed and these dangers averted by the judicious action of that Convention, which, in spite of the efforts of ultra-Abolitionists, remained true to the great purpose which had called it together, and limited its action strictly to the single issue it was summoned to meet. The resolutions adopted referred exclusively to that single point. Others were offered upon other topics,—denouncing the Fugitive Slave law, demanding the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, forbidding the internal Slave-trade, &c. &c.;—but they were not passed, and some of them were suppressed in Committee, because they did not relate to the object for which the meeting was called. The Convention contented itself with declaring its hostility to the Nebraska bill and the principles it involved,—protesting against the extension of Slavery it was designed to secure,—and proclaiming its determination to oppose that extension, and the increase of the political power of the slaveholding interest, by requiring *all* territory hereafter secured to be free territory, and all States hereafter admitted to be free States. And it then adjourned, to meet again at Auburn,—not to proclaim any new principles nor to lay down any new platform, but to adopt such a ticket as would best represent the principles already proclaimed, and carry them into practical effect.

This was the state of the case when the Whig Convention met. It would probably have been difficult to find half a dozen Whigs in the State who would not assent to the sentiments of the Saratoga resolutions. No man, certainly, could doubt for a moment that each one of the candidates nominated at Syracuse was thoroughly and heartily committed to them. The only doubt that was hinted or felt in any quarter in regard to them, grew out of the supposition that we were under an implied *obligation* to vote for the admission of new States whenever they should apply, either with or without Slavery as their local law. And, as if for the express purpose of meeting this doubt, the Syracuse Convention resolved that, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the South had *released* us from any such obligation, if it ever had existence. The Whig Convention thus did little more than reiterate the resolutions adopted at Saratoga,—except, indeed, that it gave them additional clearness and strength upon this important point. It adopted the same platform,—and nominated candidates *known* to be in favor of the principles which it embraced.

When, therefore, those candidates formally signified their approval of those principles, in reply to questions which they had neither excuse nor desire to evade, their position was not changed in the least degree or in any respect; they held the same principles, stood upon the same platform, represented the same party, and were entitled to the same support, neither more nor less, so far as *principles* entitle them to the support of men who regard them essential to the public good.

Under these circumstances we confess we see no reason why those who endorsed them at first, should oppose them now. If they are representatives of a "sectional, fusion, Abolition" party now—they were so at Syracuse. If they are unworthy of support now, they were equally unworthy then. And if they deserved it then, they equally deserve it now.

Under these circumstances the objections of the "Commercial" to the Whig candidates resolve themselves into this,—that they are supported by parties "outside" of the Whig organization. But the "Commercial" will recollect that this is nothing more than was expressly invited by the Syracuse resolutions, upon which it claims to "stand." It approved that invitation:—why does it disapprove the acceptance of it?

So far as opposition to the Whig candidates is based upon an assumed change of position on their part, or upon the belief that they are committed to resolutions concerning Slavery which go beyond those adopted at Syracuse, we are confident that it will be found on inquiry to be entirely without foundation. The hostility which springs from other causes, rests of course on other grounds. As they are not avowed, the public cannot estimate the weight to which they are entitled.

A Soldier's Career.

Five and twenty years ago, a sub-lieutenant in a French regiment, who had been admitted to a reception (as it was called) by CHARLES X, at the Tuileries, was accused of having cut off a valuable bullion tassel from the window hangings, and put it into his pocket. He was indignant, as a soldier and a gentleman naturally would be, but the accusers proceeded to extremities, searched him, and found the gold tassel on his person. He was removed from the army, sentenced to imprisonment, and only liberated by the Revolution of 1830, which opened the prison-doors in many instances. The sous-lieutenant insisted that he was the victim of appearances—that a conspiracy had been entered into for the purpose of disgracing him, and that he desired nothing better than to resume arms in the service of La Belle France. He was liberated—but not restored to the army.

The next intelligence respecting him was to the effect that, having gone to London, his conduct there was rather that of a *chevalier d'industrie* than of a *preux chevalier*. The police reports too faithfully recorded that a young Frenchman, who had gone to lodge in a house in London, unfortunately had committed a mistake as to the rights of property, (some people never can distinguish between *meum* and *teum*!) and being in want of money, tremendously "hard up," had obtained funds by transferring some of his landlord's portable property to one of the accommodating individuals who hang out three golden balls—the arms of ancient Lombardy—and lend money on goods for what old Trapbois calls "a con-si-de-ra-ti-on." Some legal proof was requisite, and was not forthcoming: whereupon, the police-officer, Rhadamanthus, discharged the Frenchman, with a caution that the eyes of the authorities were upon him.

The adventurer returned to Paris. His next public appearance is said to have been at FRANCONI'S, where he "witched the world with noble horsemanship." It was his good fortune, somehow or other, to win the attention of that kind-hearted, amiable man, the late DUC D'ORLEANS, who listened to his story, believed him to be the victim of a conspiracy, solicited and obtained his restoration to the army, and liberally provided him with an outfit, when he was annexed by the War Department to one of the regiments destined to serve in Algeria. It will be recollected that, in the time of LOUIS PHILIPPE, Africa was a sort of natural safety valve for carrying off all the *mauvais sujets* of the French army. And it is scarcely too much to believe that the reappointed sub-lieutenant was selected for this particular service, not entirely on account of his good reputation.

But the adventurer, a soldier of fortune truly, felt that once more he had a chance; that his future might redeem his past. At first he was distinguished by his chivalrous courage. Afterwards, the intellectual qualities of the man came into operation. It was found that he could write as well as combat. He was made Military Secretary to the *Commander-in-Chief of the* French-Algerine army, and obtained the favor of his superior officers, by deserving it. Years rolled on, and he became elevated in rank,—every step in his promotion having been honorably won by prowess in the field. In fullness of time, he was entrusted, as Brigadier, with a separate command, and success seemed ever to await him. There appeared every reason to expect that, were life spared, the highest honors of his profession would be his.

There came, like a moral avalanche, the Revolution of 1848. In Algeria, when the news was made public, there was a doubt among the French army, in the presence of one of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S sons, whether to continue support of the Monarchy, or to adopt the Republic. The latter was resolved upon, the Lieutenant General (for he was that now) strongly siding with the movement party. After a time, another adventurer (LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE) was elected President of the French Republic. The dashing soldier from Algiers, who had returned to Paris, speedily became an intimate friend of the new President, who promoted him to the rank of General, and kept him constantly near his person. The public wondered at the strong alliance between the two. A *few* attributed it to personal sympathy. The truth was, one was necessary to the other. BONAPARTE wanted the aid of a bold, unscrupulous soldier, and the other, who had sufficient prescience to foresee the probable success of the President's ambitious schemes, resolved to raise himself by siding them.

Accordingly, the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, whereby LOUIS NAPOLEON became Dictator, was accomplished wholly under his personal instructions to General DE ST. ARNAUD—for such was the rank and name of the man whose career we have been sketching. It was accomplished. The Empire followed. ST. ARNAUD, liberally rewarded in many other ways, was continued as Imperial Minister of War—received the *baton* of a Marshal of France—was sent to the East with the French auxiliary forces—and there, by virtue of his superior rank, (Lord RAGLAN being only a General,) held supreme command over the Anglo-French army.

Fortune, which had so remarkably befriended ST. ARNAUD through his chekered career, did not forsake him at the end. When he quitted France, he labored under a heart-complaint, which required calm and quiet, rather than excitement and agitation. But—for the man was "brave as his own sword"—ST. ARNAUD could not, or would not, abandon the opening field of coming and increased renown. In spite of the recommendation of his physicians and the entreaties of his friends, he went on this campaign. His wife—young, beautiful and devoted—abandoned the gayeties of Parisian life to accompany him. It was whispered at the time, (while all the world was laughing at the account of her seventeen hundred band-boxes,) that she well knew the critical state of his failing health, and was unwilling, should her worst fears be anticipated, that any other than herself should sit by his sick bed and administer to his wants in illness. Brave heart, throbbing in that woman's bosom, how complacent must now be its conviction that its mistress has done her duty!

Needless here to recapitulate the inaction and the delays which retarded the expedition to the Crimea. At last, in the battle of the Alma, where Marshal ST. ARNAUD commanded, (personally so weak that he had to be supported on his horse by two soldiers,) he had the satisfaction of seeing his troops victorious. With many of them he had fought on the arid sands of Africa, and he well knew what they could do. His official dispatch, announcing the victory, is singularly modest and impressive. Written on Sept. 21, (the day after the battle,) it commences by stating that the French cannon had spoken, and that there was "one name more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army." His narrative is brief and clear, doing justice to all—except himself. When he had to mention that the English were a little late in extending their left, he adds, "They bravely made up for the delay." How noble is the praise given by one brave man to another in this account of the English and their leader:

> "On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy and with great difficulties; but everything was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord RAGLAN rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket-shot he displayed a calmness which never left him."

Of himself he makes no mention. But that omission was supplied by Lord RAGLAN, who concluded his dispatch to England by special eulogy of the French and their commander.

The battle of the Alma was fought on September 20. Six days after, ST. ARNAUD was compelled to resign the command, (which devolved upon General CANROBERT, who was wounded in the battle,) and prepared to return to Constantinople. There was a stern interruption:—Death called him away on the 29th. His remains will be brought to France and deposited in the Invalides at Paris.

So ends the career of a man evidently of no ordinary mind. Fortune, which had visited him with alternations of light and shade, gave him noble compensation in his later years, and has finally bestowed on him what soldiers covet, the privilege of dying in the very arms of Victory. Two warlike hosts, now in alliance and long at enmity, deplore the death of MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

Oysters.

"Lovers of good oysters" are in trouble. The venders thereof are out of spirits. Men who never hesitated before when the luscious shell-fish were set before them, now "hem" and doubt, and bolt them, if at all, with such fear and trembling as would make pure milk sour, and beget a cholic in a well man. Wives charge their husbands, as they leave home, on their honor and their hopes to eat no oysters to-day. This is a most lamentable state of things.

One wholesale dealer assures us that his sales yesterday fell short of the average by more than $100, and all with whom we have conversed tell a story of the same drift. Of course they do not believe that *oysters have anything to do* with the sickness that is charged to them. But being interested witnesses, their testimony must be well sifted. It seldom happens, however, that the interests of the sellers and buyers are so nearly the same. We are all interested. A panic that spoils their trade spoils our suppers, and sends us off without our favorite lunch.

Our oysters, though called by scores of different names, may be treated as of two sorts,—the one from south of Barnegat, the other from our own and the New-England coast and the bays and harbors of New-Jersey. The Southern or Maryland and Virginia oysters do not come to our market until late in the Fall—the 20th of November being about the first. We cannot learn that any have yet been brought in. They must be shipped in cool weather or they spoil. Even in mid-Winter, if they should be put on board the vessel in a mild Summer-like day, though they appear well when they first come to market, they are liable to spoil suddenly and prove a bad speculation. This is an important point—the fact that there are no Maryland oysters now in the market, since much stress has been laid upon the statement published in Maryland and Virginia papers, that oysters this season are unwholesome. If they are so, it should not affect us, since none of them have yet been brought in.

Of those which are to be found in the saloons at this time, all are taken *from* beds north of Barnegat. They have been coming in for six weeks back, their season opening early in September and continuing until the first of May. Those which are taken from the Jersey waters are known as the Shrewsbury, Prince's Bay, Keyport or Amboy oysters. Those from the vicinity of the City are the York Bay, Spuyten Duyvil and East River,—though this latter term is used to include the Rockaways, Sounds, Blue Points, Mill Ponds, Cow Bays, and Little Necks—all denizens of the Long Island coast, as also those brought from Norwalk, Bridgeport, and other points along the Connecticut shore. These "East Rivers" are the largest and fattest of the tribe—the ones used for roasting and given out in the half-shell, whose delicious excellence even now make our mouths moister, and tempt, in spite of the dreaded epidemic, to an early experience of their familiar flavor. They are salter than the others, for the shell fish is salt or fresh according as the bed it comes from is situated in salter or fresher water, and the epicure never fails to be sure that his lack is not in saline savor.

But some one will tell us with a toss of disdain that he ate Virginia oysters yesterday—notwithstanding our assurance that there are none yet brought to market. Indeed he did—Virginia born, but Prince's Bays or Keyporters by education. For it must be remembered, that until the Winter sets in, all of our oysters are not taken for the table from their *native* beds. The Keyports and Prince's Bays are none of them natives, but last Spring were brought from the South, and planted in the beds whence we obtain them. Fine "seed oysters" grow in the North River, but they are too small to eat. Take them over to the East River, or plant them along the Sound shore, and they ripen into the plump "Sounds" we have spoken of, or the finest of "East Rivers." Early in the Fall and late in the Spring these "seed oysters" are taken from their native beds while very small, oftenest from shoal water where the Winter would be sure to kill them, and dropped into deeper water, to remain there from three to five years. A great planting-place is about City Island, where alone at least 200,000 are planted every year. The beds selected must be in brackish water, deep enough to be out of the way of frost, *near* fresh water, which has the effect of fattening them, yet not where it is too fresh, or the purchaser rejects them as tasteless. Not less than four hundred schooner-loads, averag'ng two thousand bushels each, are planted during a year by the wholesale dealers in New-York, and the value of the cargoes brought in by these dealers probably are not over-estimated at $3,000,000, to say nothing of the schooner-loads peddled out during the Winter, and which come from Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.

From May to September oysters of home growth are not much eaten. June and July are the spawning months; from May on they are esteemed unhealthy. The markets then are supplied entirely from the Jersey beds, in which the Southern ones have been planted. It being a rule that oysters frequently stirred will not spawn, the oystermen,—by giving us a supply from Virginia, and, if preparations for spawning are observable in the beds, by removing them to other beds, even two or three times during the Summer, are able to furnish them wholesome during every week and month. The custom is to bring them to town every day, and if any are unsold they are carried back and replanted, a few days sufficing to revive the drooping, or if any have died the salt water washes away the dead animal, leaving the sound ones none the worse for the miscellaneous deposition of sick and dead together. But these Southern importations cannot stand our climate, and if they are not all up by Christmas there is little hope that they will survive till Spring.

As to the *diseases* of oysters, not much need be said. Kept too long out of water they die, of course; but that is not a serious matter to the oyster-eater, since no cookery can lead him to ignore the lack of the vital principle unless one of the five senses is lacking. In Summer, our East Rivers exude a milky liquor on being cut, and give a flat taste. They are not entirely free from deleterious effects then, but as we have said, the cause of this is such, that a disease to resemble this condition could never be produced in them by an unseasonable spell of warm weather like the present. There is a disease of which we hear, though it is by no means common; in the course of fifteen years, perhaps half a dozen cargoes have been affected with it. On cutting open the oyster having it a black spot is seen near the heart, and the taste given is an offensive one, though it may look perfectly good and fat. The animal, if planted in this condition, is sure to die. It is caused by "getting a heat on" the cargo while loading at the South. Another disease we hear of, is less apt to be general. One out of a large number only may show it. The body presents no signs whatever of disease, but emits an exceedingly offen*sive odor on being broken. The* theory of its cause is that it has *fed*, during its passage from the South, on the liquor of dead oysters that may be above it in the vessel. But all these give unmistakable tokens of their presence to the eater. We can find no disease pertaining to good, well-flavored oysters. The lack of rain during a season leaves them lean and poor—as is the greater part of them this season—but it is only because they need fresh water to fatten them.

Still it may be unsafe to eat them until chemists, microscopists, physicians or other men of science enlighten us as to their wholesomeness. That they generally are a most safe and excellent article of diet none dispute. And for this very reason they are abused. An ailing man with an undecided colic goes out, and because he does not feel well, eats oysters. Milk would have been bad for him, and toast would have produced pain. Of course they get the credit of doing any mischief that follows. Oysters won't do for sick people where abstinence is essential; but anything else might be far worse than they even.

Probably nine-tenths of all the oysters eaten in this metropolis are swallowed between 9 at night and 3 in the morning—the very time to get a bad reputation for anything under the sun that is eaten. Moreover, brandy is very apt to succeed them at these hours. Now, brandy will *pickle* peaches, why then should it not preserve oysters, whether in a can or in the stomach? and the stomach is a very poor place to pickle anything in during a cholera season. So we *hope* for better things than the facts which we published Thursday morning would seem to warrant, as to the wholesomeness, as ever, of oysters. One thing at least speaks well for them. Good authority says that on the same day that Mr. CORNELL died—the 26th,—1,000,000 oysters must have been sold and eaten in this City, and not far from 250,000 persons ate them, and yet the victims of the "Oyster Epidemic"—if any there were—could not have outnumbered the fingers on one's two hands.

The Wickham Tragedy.

NICHOLAS BEHEEMAN, the murderer of the WICKHAM family, at Cutchogue, Long Island, has been convicted of the deed, and is sentenced to be hung on the 15th December. We have published very full reports of the trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Riverhead, and the testimony appears to be conclusive against BEHEEMAN. He has, however, assumed a bold front; denies that he committed the murder—declares that he was privy to the commission of the deed, but that it was accomplished by two men who crossed the Sound for that purpose; and says that he will not betray them. BEHEEMAN's manner throughout the trial has been shameless and defiant.

The Niagara's Mails.

We received our dispatches and papers by the *Niagara* at 2 o'clock this morning, but as they contain no news of importance, not previously received by telegraph and published, we do not deem it advisable to delay our Morning Edition for the publication of the news in detail.

A Colored Man Shot by Ned Buntline.

The Bath (Me.) *Mirror* contains the following dispatch, dated Bowdoinham, Me., October 24:

> "NED BUNTLINE was arrested this afternoon by Marshal WALKER, on a charge of shooting a person or persons near Bay Bridge. NED says he was assaulted by a mob of Irish, who seized his horse, and that he fired upon them, upon which they fled.
>
> "The person referred to above as having been shot, was a colored man named FREEMAN. By his account of the affair, it appears NED was the aggressor. As Mr. JUDSON has been arrested, the matter will probably be thoroughly investigated, when we shall be able to give a true statement of the whole affair.
>
> "We learn that the ball entered the fleshy part of the thigh, causing a serious wound, and is so deeply imbedded that it has been impossible to extract it.
>
> "Since writing the above, Marshal WALKER has returned with Mr. JUDSON in charge. He will be examined to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

RAILROAD MAP.—Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS has prepared a Telegraph and Railroad Map of New-England, which REDDING & Co., of Boston, publish. It makes a neat ornament for the office, and one which will be found useful for all who have occasion for a minute map of those parts. The stations on all the roads are laid down, and each mile-stone is checked along the line. It seems to be accurate, and is posted to the latest dates.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 28.

Highly Interesting from all parts of Europe—Particulars of the Battle of Alma.

The Anti-Nebraska Convention—Vindication of its Principles and its Action.

KNOW-NOTHINGS—The late Session of the Grand Council—A Second Review of its Proceedings.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON—Young Holland's Father—Mr. Belmont and Capt. Gibson.

Discovery of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his Unfortunate Companions.

Slavery in Kansas—A Slaveholder's View of the Prospects of Slavery in Kansas.

News from the Plains—News from Utah.

Later from Texas—War with the Indians, &c.

Interview with Madame IDA PFEIFFER.

Duel in Canada—Charge of Misconduct and Cowardice.

Outrage on a Catholic Priest at Ellsworth, Maine.

EDITORIALS—Sebastopol—The Outrage at Ellsworth—Captain Luce—To the Depositors in Savings Banks—Colors—The Ohio Election—The TIMES and the South—Interesting Intelligence—Remains of Sir John Franklin discovered—*Chambers' Journal* on the American Press—Coal in Indiana—About the Know-Nothings—A Drouth that Helps the Land—Illness of Dr. Duff—The Coming Election—Russia on the Euxine—Messina and Switzerland—Dr. Bridgman and the Chinese Rebellion—Slavery Extension—Mr. Blunt's Letter to Judge Bronson—The Fate of Franklin—Second Grinnell Expedition—Thanksgiving Ahead—The Blackguard "Heavenly King" of China—The Whig Ticket.

COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $8 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

Pennsylvania.

The official returns of the recent election in Pennsylvania, exhibit the following aggregate results:

GOVERNOR.

James Pollock, Whig, &c.	204,008
William Bigler, Democrat	167,001
B. Rush Bradford	[illegible]
Pollock's majority over Bigler	37,007

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Henry S. Mott, Democrat	274,074
George Darsie, Whig	83,331
B. M. Spicer, American	1,344
Mott's majority over Darsie	190,743

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Jeremiah S. Black, Democrat	167,010
Thomas H. Baird, American	120,576
Daniel Smyser, Whig	72,788
Black's majority over Baird	46,434

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Against a Prohibitory Law	163,510
For a Prohibitory Law	158,342
Majority against a Prohibitory Law	5,168

☞ A man named THOMAS HANNAGAN was run over by a Broadway stage, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, on Wednesday evening, and had two ribs broken.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—FRIDAY.—Nos. 190, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 180, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 291½, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300.

This is is the balance of the Calendar, and the Court will adjourn for the term this evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MME. RUTKAI KOSSUTH HAVING MADE A reduction in the prices of her large and elegant stock of goods, would invite the ladies of New-York to call and examine them. She has on hand
Fine French Embroideries on muslin and linen Lawn.
Thread Guipure, black Chantilly.
Point d'alençon, Point d'Application.
Valenciennes and Mechlin Laces.
Elegant tablières and flounces in point lace.
Thread lace capes, mantillas.
Pine Apple scarfs and handkerchiefs.
French flowers.
Head dresses.
Skirts and habits.
All which she will sell as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, at her rooms, No. 129 9th-st., first building west of Broadway.
N. B.—Head dresses, chemisettes and sleeves made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS.
CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.
Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.
New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., cheap side.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail dépôt has been opened at No. 341 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.
These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.
Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.
C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the assortment offered at No. 104 Bowery. The THREE-THREADED GOODS, manufactured by the undersigned, deserve a trial, elastic, durable, unshrinkable and cheap.
A. RANKIN & CO., [illegible]

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, youths' and children's Fall fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of children's hats, caps, furs, &c. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS' improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.;) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodions. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$30, $35, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDERS' PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE in this City, (Mr. Herring having reassigned Wilder's patent to Mr. Wilder,) and they assure their customers that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in 18 years,) in a safe of their make. They are made in the most faithful manner and secured with Jones' World's Fair Lock. Hall's improved, with a key not larger than a two shilling piece, Day and Newell's celebrated lock, Yales' improved, or any other that may be desired. A large assortment always on hand and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., successors to Rich & Co.

POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—THEIR VALUE.—The office of Mr. John Freeman, coal dealer, No. 236 West 28th-st., was entered on the night of the 22d October, 1854, by breaking through the door. All the valuable books and money were secured in one of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, with Yale's improved powder-proof Locks, which the robbers in vain attempted to blow open with powder. They then fired the premises and left. Safes like the above for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodions, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The new fashions in Boys' Costume, brought out on the 1st of September in Paris, have all been received at the Bazaar. The Fall styles in children's dress are exceedingly becoming. School suits, as well as dress suits, furnished at the briefest notice. Prices moderate. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

'Tis the style of the Hat that gentlemen treasure,
Not the length of a Broom a hatter can measure.
RAFFERTY & LEASK WISH TO HAVE IT DISTINCTLY understood that they are not up for any public office, but that they continue to sell their inimitable Daguerrian Hats at No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

WINTER CLOTHING.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality ready-made Clothing, comprising Overcoats, Business Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of re-entering the new premises at the old stand, No. 231 Broadway, on the 1st of Feb. next, with an entire new stock. WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 1 and 3 Barclay-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have just received from auction 5,000 Lace and Muslin, which will be sold for a few days at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. Also, De Laines, Damask, Cornices, Curtain Trimmings and Window Shades, at a great reduction in prices.

SHAWLS OF THE NEWEST STYLES AND OF EVERY QUALITY—Just received and will be sold at great bargains. Also gentlemen's best Kid Gloves at 5s; ladies' do. at 4s., and Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

TO THE LADIES.—SELLING OFF $25,000 WORTH of rich laces and Paris embroideries at and under cost price.—I am determined to turn my large and valuable stock into cash, and will sell at a heavy sacrifice. Ladies, don't miss the opportunity. NEWMAN, No 705 Broadway.

RIBBONS—RIBBONS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction, a large stock of new and rich Fall Ribbons, which we will offer this morning at a loss to the manufacturers of over 50 per cent. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PER SHIP CONSTANTINE, LIVERPOOL.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, has just received several magnificent English Medallion Royal Velvet Carpets, worth $250 to $1,000 each! N. B.—50,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpets, at 3s., 4s., and 5s. per yard.

PIANO-FORTES, MANUFACTURED BY J. P. WAKE & Co., No. 52 Barclay-street, New-York. Equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warranted, and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S impregnable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, MEMPHIS, 40c. on the dollar; Washtenaw, 40c.; Milford, 30c.; Eighth-av. and Knickerbocker at par. Notes on these Banks taken as above, for clothing, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE—AT NO. 663 Broadway, are becoming more and more popular every day. The audiences are large, and are lavish in their expressions of satisfaction. All who would enjoy a hearty laugh should go see them often.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS FOR use in cold or wet weather. Also, ladies' lined gloves and bleaching gloves and mitts, a certain cure for rough or chapped hands. For sale at all the rubber stores, and to the trade only, at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—SUPERB ASSORTMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have now in store a very complete assortment of clothing for boys. Overcoats, cloaks, talmas, pantaloons and vests, undergarments, &c., &c. No deviation from marked prices.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.—WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S next Express for California, Oregon, etc., will be forwarded per steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Office, No. 16 Broadway.

CLOTHING.—HEWIT, COULSON & CO.'S CLOTHING is sold at No. 111 Fulton and No. 50 Ann-sts.

[illegible]

[illegible] Sailing of Ocean Steamships.

Steamer	Leave	For	Sailed
[illegible]	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 11
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
[illegible]	Havre	New-York	Oct. 12
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 18
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
[illegible]	New-York	Havana & N. O.	Nov. 1
[illegible]	New-York	Havana	Nov. 4
[illegible]	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 4
[illegible]	New-York	New Orleans	Nov. 7

POLITICAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

WANTED

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

[illegible]

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FURS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE DYCKMAN CASE.

Investigation of Affairs in the Register's Office.

The investigation into the alleged frauds of Garrett Dyckman, City Register, was resumed yesterday in the Common Pleas, before Judge Ingraham. We subjoin the proceedings in full:

William C. Wetmore, examined by the District Attorney.—Question—What is your business and how long have you followed it? Answer—I am a counsellor at law, and have been for upwards of thirty years.

Q.—Do you know Garrett Dyckman, Register of this City? A.—I do, very well.

Q.—Have you had any accounts with him? if so, state what and when. A.—My firm, Wetmore & Bull, have had an account with him as Register from the time of his becoming so to the present time, which has usually been paid monthly; such account being for searches made in his office and for the recording papers.

Q.—Did he present bills to you for those services? A.—He did, usually monthly.

Q.—Can you produce the bills which he so presented? A.—I can, except a few which I have mislaid.

Q.—Will you do so? A.—I have them with me.

Q.—Have you prepared any statement of payments to Mr. Dyckman, which will exhibit the accounts upon which such payments were made? A.—I have.

District Attorney—Produce them.

Mr. Wetmore—This paper which I produce has two columns; over one is written "papers," over the other "searches and satisfaction pieces;" every account rendered to me except the first one, of January, 1852, was simply a line carrying out the amount of papers recorded during the month, and a line carrying out the searches and satisfaction pieces during the month, except in one or two cases; the total amount is simply carried out, without particularizing the items; the first entry in my statement is for January, 1852, and is for searches and recording satisfaction pieces; the bill for recording other papers during that month, I do not find, neither do I find any bill for February, 1852; the bill for June, 1852, is in one sum, and so with the bills for August, 1852—November, 1852—July, 1853—September, 1853; in all the other bills the amounts are separated, and correspond with my statement.

[Mr. Wetmore produced his statement, which was marked Exhibit No —, D. P. J.]

Q.—Have you paid all those accounts furnished to you? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. West—Are you acquainted with Isaac Fitz; and if so, did he ever ask you, and when, to recommend him to Mr Dyckman for an appointment in the Register's office? A.—Yes; I know Fitz.

Q.—State all that transpired between you on the occasion.

The District Attorney objected.

A.—After Mr. Fitz was removed from that office by the Register he applied to me to use my influence with Mr. Dyckman to induce him to reinstate him; I endeavored to dissuade him from the attempt, and asked him what inducement I should hold out to Mr. Dyckman to reappoint him; he said that the law which had given the fees to Mr. Dyckman had been carried through the Legislature by the Whigs, and that as Mr. Dyckman owed his fees to that circumstance, he was bound to give a Whig a situation in his office; I told him if the law was passed upon any such understanding I was not the person to apply to Mr. Dyckman, as I was a Democrat, but he should get the Whig member to make the application, as he (the Whig member) would have some claim upon him; after considerable urging on Fitz's part, I consented to see Dyckman, and state to him the grounds on which Fitz conceived he ought to be reappointed; I did so.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot tell the exact time, but it was after the passage of the law restoring the fees to the register, and, as a matter of course, after Fitz's removal.

Q.—Did anything more ever occur between yourself and Mr. Fitz on that point?

The District Attorney objected.

A.—A few days after the interview just mentioned, Mr. Fitz called upon me to know the result of my interview with Mr. Dyckman; I told him what had passed between Mr. Dyckman and myself, and that Mr. Dyckman had refused to reinstate him.

Q.—Is that all? A.—We had some conversation; I stated that Mr. Dyckman had informed me that he removed him (Fitz) for reasons which he (Mr. F.) understood, and that he could not reinstate him on account of those reasons, and because there was nothing in the claim put forward by Mr. Fitz, for in obtaining that law he made no promise to appoint Whigs; in making this statement to Mr. Fitz, he became very much excited, and remarked as he left me, "He (meaning Dyckman) will be sorry for it."

Q.—Anything else on that subject? A.—Nothing more then, but Mr. Fitz has met me repeatedly since, and said that there was some difficulty in the office.

Mr. West (to the District Attorney)—Have you any more witnesses?

District Attorney—No, Mr. West; I think we rest here. Have you many witnesses to examine for the defence?

Mr. West—About half a dozen. When will you adjourn to?

District Attorney—Say Saturday after 12.

Mr. West—I would prefer a postponement till Monday.

District Attorney—Then say Monday at 11.

The investigation was then adjourned until Monday as agreed.

A New Statue of Mr. Webster.

A new marble statue of Daniel Webster has been placed in the vestibule of the City Hall, and attracts great attention. It is a striking piece of workmanship; the production of a German artist of this City. The figure is of life-size, and the drapery is the usual costume in which Mr. Webster appeared—dress coat, vest, ample cravat, and turned over collar. The face is heavy, stern, and almost too harsh in expression. The bust is well brought out, but the body seems to be a bad representation of Mr. Webster. It fails to impart the impression of massiveness which was a distinguishing mark of the original; the attitude is constrained; and the merits of the work are counterbalanced by various defects. The chisel has done its work admirably, however, in bringing out the details of the statue; the folds in the tightly buttoned coat are very natural; the costume is well imitated, and the general contour of the head and bust is preserved. The right hand rests upon a closed volume, supported on a pedestal. The statue remains on exhibition.

The Lemmon Slave Case.

It will be remembered that an order was made a short time since—(reported in the Times of the 22d of Sept. last)—directing security to be filed for the costs of the appeal taken by Mr. Lemmon from Judge Paine's decision. The official bond of the State of Virginia was sent on as security, but was refused, because given by a non-resident. The following bond was yesterday executed by the attorneys of Mr. Lemmon, to take its place:

Know all men by these presents: That we, Henry D. Lapaugh, of the City, County and State of New-York, counsellor-at-law, and John Andrews, of the same place, likewise a counsellor-at-law, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of New-York in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid unto the people aforesaid, for which payment well and truly made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Whereas, in the case of Jonathan Lemmon, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, appellant, *agst.* The People of the State of New-York, respondents, now depending in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, an order has been made, in substance requiring the appellant to file as security for costs a bond of the respondents in the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars at least, with one or more sufficient securities conditioned to pay on demand all costs which may be awarded to the said respondents; now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said appellant or the Commonwealth of Virginia for him, shall well and truly pay unto the respondents on demand all costs that may be awarded to them in the said suit, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered } HENRY D. LAPAUGH, (Seal.)
in presence of — &c. } JOHN ANDREWS, (Seal.)

Then follow affidavits of both the above, that they are residents and householders in the State of New-York, and are worth more than five hundred dollars each above all debts and liabilities, and property exempt from execution.

The Governor and Attorney General of the State of Virginia have, we understand, been instructed by the Virginia Legislature to carry the case up on appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, to the Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. They then intend to apply to the Legislature of this State to be reimbursed for their expenses, and, if unsuccessful, they will then attempt the passage of a special act through Congress, to be paid out of the national treasury.

The appeal will come on to be argued probably at the next November term. Mr. Lapaugh, attorney for Mr. Lemmon, will be assisted by the Attorney General of Virginia, and we are told that Mr. Culver will probably be assisted by the Attorney General of this State, Ogden Hoffman, Esq.

The Family of Dr. Jonas King.

The *Observer* has a notice of the arrival at this port of the wife and daughter of Rev. Jonas King, D. D., the distinguished Missionary of the American Board in Greece. Mrs. King is a native Greek lady of great personal worth, and remarkable for the faithfulness and energy with which she has stood by her husband through his long and trying persecutions. They have four daughters in this country, who for many years have been separated from them, and to visit these children, Mrs. King has made this journey. She speaks the English language fluently.

Depreciation in Shipping.

We find the following in the *Journal of Commerce*:

"The depreciation in the value of ships generally, *since the beginning of the year*, may be set down at fully 25 per cent. In this vicinity, particularly, where there have been launched annually some 60,000 tons, the past few months have been a season of depression rarely experienced. At Williamsburg and Green Point, where eight ship-yards were located, comprising two or three of the largest builders, four of the number have been broken up, and in two or more instances the property sold by the Sheriff. On this side of the river, greater caution has been exercised, and less difficulty experienced, though no money has been made. The prevailing high prices of materials and labor have chiefly contributed to this result, or rather, the attempt to build vessels for less than they were worth. Timber, for which 28 cents per foot was paid formerly, now commands from 36 to 40 cents; iron advanced from $40 to $65 per ton; copper, from 25 cents to 30 cents; labor, from $2 or $2 50 per day, to $3; and even for the latter sum, less labor was performed than under the old rates. We hear of several recent *failures among Eastern ship-builders*."

☞ Rev. Joel Parker will deliver a discourse in the Fourth-avenue Chapel, on Sunday evening, on the "Influence of Modern Scientific Discovery upon the Claims of the Bible as a Divine Revelation." This discourse was delivered, by appointment, at the meeting of Presbytery held at Honesdale a few days since.

☞ The new Reformed Dutch Church in Sixth-avenue is to be dedicated on Sunday.

The Fire in Water-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The impression might be derived from the article in your paper this morning, that the fire in Water-street was in my storage warehouse. As it is not the case, please to correct it. The building that caught fire belonged to me, but had been under rent to Messrs. O'Connor & Scott, importers of feathers, for three years past and was not at all used for my storage business. By correcting the above you will much oblige.

October 26, 1854. G. MERLE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 27.

United States District Court—Nos. 69, 34, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 45, 46, 19, 17, 21, 22, 25.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2315, 1850, 1978, 2117, 1909, 2177, 2245, 2316, 1972, 755, 775, 874 to 881, 883 to 886, 887, 888.

Superior Court—Nos. 1287, 775, 777, 56, 16, 675, 814, 815, 816, 818 to 822, 824 to 826, 828 to 832, 834, 835, 838, 840 to 848, 850 to 852, 854 to 865, 868 to 871, 872, 875 to 880, 780, 642.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Oct. 26.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

Isaac O. Phillips, et. al. vs. The ship United States, and one thousand and two tons Railroad Iron, her cargo.—This trial was commenced a day or two since and still continues. It is brought by the libelant as owner of the steamtug *Hercules*, for himself and the owners of the steamtug *Underwriter*, to recover salvage compensation for services rendered to the ship *United States*, on the eleventh day of March, 1853. The libelant alleges that the ship was coming from Liverpool to New-York with the railroad iron on board, and struck upon the outer middle shoal outside Sandy Hook; that there was a heavy gale and a heavy sea running, and the ship finally thumped over, but was seriously injured by springing a leak, and was in a situation of great danger, and those in charge of her set a signal of distress; that the *Hercules* thereupon went to her assistance and took her in tow, and finding her in great peril, made signals to the *Underwriter* to come and help, which she did, and helped tow her for about eighteen miles, when her engine broke, and the *Hercules* then towed her up to the Atlantic Dock in safety, but having settled five feet in the water from the leak, notwithstanding all the pumping; that the value of the ship, cargo and freight was $70,000, and on this he claims reasonable salvage.

The claimants deny the danger of the ship, or her value, or that a signal of distress was set, or that the services performed by the steamboats were of great value, or are deserving of greater remuneration than the claimants have been always ready and willing and have offered to pay.

For libellants—Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose.
For claimants—Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 26.
Before Judge Nelson.
EJECTMENT—THE ARDEN TITLE.

Abijah Brown, Widow, &c., vs. Henry E. Schoonmaker.—This case (which was set down for trial this morning) was taken up at the opening of the Court. It attracts a good deal of attention from the amount of property involved, as it is one of six suits commenced to try the title to several acres of land in the Fifteenth Ward of this City, formerly owned by Jacob I. Arden. A large number of counsel were in attendance, and witnesses, aged and infirm, and family records more aged than they.

For the plaintiff appeared Judge Bronson, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Woodhouse. For the various defendants appeared and Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Bidwell, Judge Emmet, Mr. Huggins and Mr. Cambreleng. The various counsel spent an hour or more in consultation, endeavoring to agree upon the testimony as far as possible, in which they finally so far succeeded as to agree, upon hearing the testimony as to the few facts not agreed upon, before the Judge alone, without a Jury.

Judge Bronson then rose and stated to the Court the facts agreed upon nearly as follows:

In the year 1801 Jacob I. Arden died, seized in fee of lands now lying between the Sixth-avenue and the Bowery. He left one son, Jacob S. Arden, and his widow, Rachel Arden. He had made a will by which he left certain property to his wife, to hold while she should remain his widow, which gift was in lieu of dower; and upon her death or remarriage it was to go to his son, Jacob S. Arden, and the heirs of his body begotten forever. Other parts of his property he left to his son directly, but the property in question all comes under the first part.

The will, then, provided that in case Jacob S. Arden should die without lawful heirs of his body, born or to be born, at the time of his death, the property should go to John Somers, the son of Jacob I. Arden's sister Catharine, and his heirs forever.

The widow remained in possession until possession was taken by other parties under conveyances made by her. Jacob S., who was to take in the remainder, died in April, 1824, having never had issue, and his mother died in May, 1825. John Somers, who had a limitation over, was alive down to 1825, but on the 24th of September, 1800, he conveyed to Jacob S. Arden, no estate having at that time vested in him.

Mr. O'Conor—That is your inference only.

Judge Bronson—Yes, that is our inference. He conveyed with covenants of warranty. We contend that at the death of Jacob S. Arden in 1824, the estate went to Somers; the right of Somers arose at that time and not before; and that nothing passed by his deed in 1800. But that Somers having previously conveyed with warranty, could not hold, and that the title enured to his grantees. Our next step is that we are those grantees, and that brings us to the question of pedigree.

The plaintiff is one of the heirs of Jacob S. Arden. Jacob I. Arden left a sister named Abijah, who married, and left several children, of whom the plaintiff is one. If Jacob S. Arden left anything which his heirs would take, the plaintiff would take it as one of them.

Rachel Arden, on the 20th of April, 1800, gave a mortgage to James Roosevelt, Jacob S. Arden joining with her; and in 1810 they gave another to the Dutch Church. These mortgages were afterwards foreclosed, and under that foreclosure the defendants derive their title.

These facts being admitted, the necessity of calling witnesses was in a great measure obviated. One witness was, however, called. Judge Miller, who testified that he was Surrogate in the year 1801, had no doubt that the will of Jacob I. Arden was duly admitted to probate before him at the time, that he knew the three witnesses to the will, and they were all dead; but he had no positive recollection as to the fact of the will being admitted to probate.

All the rights of the defendants were reserved as to the testimony. Cases are to be made and the questions of law are to be brought up hereafter for argument.

No other case being then ready for trial, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 26.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.
PRACTICE—ATTACHMENTS.

John S. Parker vs. Smith J. C. Bartlett.—The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

Roosevelt, J.—This is a contest for priority between two sets of attaching creditors. The warrants were issued to the same County, but at different times; and certain property, pointed out by the junior creditor, was seized under the junior attachment, which had escaped the vigilance of the senior creditor. And the question is, do attachments, like executions, bind all the debtor's property in the county from the time of issue, or from the time of actual levy?

Under the old system, when attachments, except in the single instance of corporations, were issued for the equal benefit of all the creditors, they were directed to be levied, not on a portion, but on all the property of the debtor. Now, however, their object is the individual benefit, and their operation is confined to "so much of the property as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, the amount of which must be stated, together with costs and expenses." If, then, the Sheriff has no authority, under the warrant, "to attach and safely keep" more than such an amount, how can the warrant, unless by express provision of law, which is not pretended, create a lien on more? It seems to me to be consistent with neither the letter nor the spirit of the code, nor, indeed, with justice or wisdom, to allow a creditor of an absent party, for any sum, however small, to "keep" all the property of the debtor without designation, and however large, tied up "as a security for the satisfaction of such judgment as the plaintiff may, perhaps never, recover." In the case of Richards *against* Varnum (6 Howard 77) the General Term at Albany decided that even real estate, unless actually levied on or inventoried by the Sheriff, was not bound by an attachment as against a subsequent creditor.

Here, the goods in dispute were not only not seized by but were not known to the Sheriff; and even when subsequently pointed out to him, it was by the vigilance of the junior creditor. And so ambiguous even then was their apparent ownership, that the Sheriff refused to levy, without indemnity, and did levy finally at the instance solely, on the information, with the indemnity, and under the attachment, not of the senior, but of the junior creditors. There would seem, therefore, to be a peculiar claim, and perhaps a peculiar equity in their favor. And if it be true, as is said in the old books, that the law, like the gospel, rewards the vigilant, they are clearly entitled to the fruits of their hazard and diligence.

An order must therefore be entered directing the Sheriff to pay over the proceeds of the goods in question to Messrs. Parker & Co.

CHAMBERS—Oct. 26.
Before Hon. Justice Morris.
HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Michael Burn.—Michael Burn was brought up on habeas corpus, and his discharge asked for by Mr. A. H. Adams, his attorney, from the service of the United States, on the ground that he was under age, and had enlisted without the consent of his guardian. Having been proved to be but sixteen years of age, the Judge ordered his discharge.

In re Blakeman.—This case was brought up again to-day before Judge Morris. No evidence was taken. Mr. Byrnes, on behalf of the petitioner, gave notice that he should abandon the proceedings. Mr. Fullerton said that he should move to have the Court order that the wife have hereafter the custody of the children. We understand he intends bringing this motion up to-morrow.

The case was then adjourned.

Nautical Negligence.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

Walter Brady vs. Edmund Mason.—In this case the plaintiff sought to recover damages for negligent navigation on the Harlem River, by which the plaintiff's boat was upset and himself and friend nearly drowned. It appeared that on the 6th of September, the plaintiff and a friend were taking a cruise in a small sail-boat, and when opposite the west shore, by One-hundred-and-twenty-third-street, they were becalmed; just at that time the defendant's steamboat, the *G. P. Smith*, was engaged towing a barge up the river, and ran down the plaintiff's small craft, capsized her and threw the occupants into the river, from whence they were rescued with difficulty by other small craft which happened to be in the vicinity. On the part of the plaintiff it was set up that as the steamboat had the whole width of the river to move in, and the small boat had neither the wind nor the tide with her, that the fault lay with the persons on board the larger craft. On the other side it was contended that the small boat should have kept out of the way of the larger one or take the consequences.

The Court held that it was the duty of the persons having charge of the steamer to keep away from the sail-boat—the former having a motive power, which could be controlled, whereas the sail-boat having neither wind nor tide, was not under the immediate direction of the persons on board of her. Under these circumstances, the accident happened from the carelessness of the defendant or his servants, and the Jury must give such damages as would compensate the plaintiff for the injury, and act as a caution, not only to the defendant, but to others similarly circumstanced, and prove to them that they must not with entire impunity jeopardize the lives of our citizens. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $200 damages.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire in West Hoboken.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, the house of Mr. De Jean, situated on the highest part of the ridge at West Hoboken, took fire from the over-heating of the stove for the warming of the sleeping-rooms. The fire began above and burned down slowly, allowing most of the furniture to be removed. A single fire engine in the village would have saved the house.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

The Appearance of the Grounds—The Exhibition—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Newark, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1854.

This being the first day of the Exhibition, but few except badge members have been admitted, and the grounds have not presented a very animated appearance. The time has been improved by the exhibitors and superintendents in putting things to rights, and in arranging the multitudinous articles which are to make up the display. The day has been delightful, and everything promises a "great show" for the spectators, and large receipts for the State Society, all of which will doubtless be highly gratifying to the respective parties.

The display of live stock, particularly of horses and sheep, is very full and very fine. As before stated, the County of Licking has a high reputation for its wool-growing. Great attention is given to the importation and production of the choicest breeds of sheep. The samples of Saxony and South Downs are very numerous, and in the highest degree creditable to the enterprise and good judgment of the farmers of Ohio. Such wool as is produced here is fine enough, and soft enough, and rich enough, and good enough for the cloth of any man, be he Prince, President or any other worthy.

There are horses and draught animals here of every grade, and such as will suit every taste, circumstance and condition. There are horses to trot, run and pace. Some of the latter have made their mile within three minutes. One span of fine matched horses, which will undoubtedly carry off the first premium, are held, even out West here, at the snug sum of $1,600—rather a large sum to invest in horse-flesh, but no doubt these animals will command it. The "draught horses" and "horses of all work" make a creditable display. They are generally of the best breeds, and in a fine condition; well matched as to form, size and appearance, and well-balanced in point of speed and strength. The long-eared tribes—the mules and jacks, *alias* asses—bring up the rear—forming, in fact, the tail—with certain portions of the *head* of this branch of the show! The usual amount of braying and whisking is brought out by way of embellishment to the general effect!

I think I have never witnessed at any fair, either East or West, finer specimens of cattle than those to be seen here, and this class of stock is largely represented. The Ayrshires and Short-horns are fully equal, if not superior, to any that have carried off the first prizes at our Eastern exhibitions. If it would not be invidious to particularize, I must be allowed to make special mention of the Ayrshires exhibited by Mr. Molinda, of Hamilton County, in this State. He has one, two years old, and another three, on the grounds—fine Bulls, of the purest Ayrshire stock. These will undoubtedly take the premium of their respective classes.

To Pork fanciers that department of the show must be highly satisfactory, the variety being very extensive, and the breeds of the most approved kinds. There are the Bristols, the Chester County Whites, and the Websters. There are porkers *with* bristles and porkers *without*. In short, for all who fancy Swinology, here is a wide margin for a choice.

The display of live stock constitutes one of the leading features of this Fair, and I am sure will quite surprise such of our Eastern farmers as may be present to witness it. It shows that Ohio, although comparatively a new State, is alive to her great agricultural interests and determined to be fully equal to her older sisters, in all that can give character and dignity to this great art of all arts and profession of all professions.

In the department of farm products there is a fine representation, particularly of Apples. A great profusion of the choicest varieties of this standard fruit are spread upon the tables, tempting most prodigiously the *help-yourself* propensity of the visitor. The yield of apples in this State, or many portions of it, is said to be very heavy, and they are being exported to our large cities by the thousand barrels. Those which seemed to attract most attention, on account of their great size and fair exterior, were the Sigler Seedling, a very large fruit readily preserved till May or June. The Golden Pippin, the Esopus Spitzenburg, large, rich and luscious, the Yellow Bell Flower, the Rhode Island Greening, "the Tulpihocking," and the Putnam Russet. In addition to these, and innumerable other varieties of this fruit, Mr. T. V. Paticollas exhibits several varieties of the choicest pears produced in our country. Before taking leave of this department, mention should be made of the splendid samples of the sweet, or Carolina Potato, which seems to be raised in great quantities in Ohio. There are wagon loads of them on exhibition, of monstrous size, many weighing four pounds each and upwards. Mr. A. H. Vestal, of Cambridge City, Ind., seems to have been remarkably successful in the cultivation of this potato. He showed me several bushels raised last year, as fresh and fair, and apparently as good, as those just out of the earth. This gentleman gives his entire attention to the "sprouting, raising, and keeping" of the sweet potato, and has published a small work upon the subject. If we are to be deprived of the Irish potato by the ravages of the rot, it may not be unworthy the efforts of our farmers to produce this as a palatable and nutritious substitute. It certainly would seem that they can be readily produced in our climate with ease and profit.

The display of Grapes for this region is quite meagre, considering the grape-growing character of Southern Ohio. The samples exhibited are very fine, but very few.

Floral Hall has but little on its tables to attract attention, on account of the advanced state of the season, the period of flowers having passed away. There are some creditable samples of house plants, however, which serve the place and the occasion well. Leaving a notice of the other departments for another communication, and hoping this Fair may attract a due share of attention from the *friends of agriculture in our own State*, I close the present for another day's observation. P.

Counterfeiter Caught.

The Toledo *Blade* says conductor Simmons, of the Michigan Southern Road, succeeded in catching a counterfeiter, in a nice manner, Thursday night, on the train coming East. The fellow was pointed out as a suspicious character, when he came on the cars at Sturgis, by a gentleman from Lima, Indiana, who had tracked him thus far on suspicion. When the conductor asked him for his ticket, he said he had none, but handed out a five dollar bill on the bank of New-Haven, which Mr. Simmons suspected, and found to be counterfeit.

He, however, made the change, and then went in search of the Sheriff of St. Joseph County, who happened to be on the train. The officer was found, and the two went to the suspected person and searched him. Not another cent could be found on him, excepting the change which the conductor had given him. They then asked him for his traveling bag. He said that he had none. The conductor was quite sure he saw him bring one on the cars; and he went through the car, making every passenger point out his baggage, until he came to a carpet bag, about three seats from the supposed counterfeiter, which nobody would claim. A passenger then declared he saw the hero of the counterfeit bill have the bag in his hand when he came on at Sturgis. This was enough. The Sheriff ordered the man to deliver up the key, which he did, and upon opening the satchel, a roll of counterfeit bills on the New-Haven Bank, amounting to over $1,000 was found. The Sheriff immediately took the rogue in charge, and went back with him on the next train.

☞ Rev. Henry Wood, late of Hanover, N. H., under appointment of United States Consul for Beirout, sailed from this port to-day, in the bark *Gay Head*, for Smyrna, from whence he will proceed in a steamer to the place of his destination. We understand that, besides the discharge of his official duties, Mr. Wood intends to devote his time to the study of the geography and antiquities of that part of the old world in which for a season he will reside; in the prosecution of which object he will, as opportunity presents, visit the important localities of Palestine and Syria, and make excursions to Constantinople, Asia Minor and Egypt. He will also, as far as he may be able, cooperate with the numerous missionaries from this country in that region. By an act passed at the last session of Congress, the whole of the Holy Land was added to ancient Syria, making both one general consular district. Beirout is the principal commercial city of the district, containing from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 25.*

☞ The Massachusetts Arms Company, at Chicopee, Mass., are now constructing for the British Government a complete set of machinery for doing gun work. The machines are modeled from those at the arsenal at Springfield. This is probably the first machinery, with the exception of a few models of looms, &c., made in this country for England, and certainly the first ever made for the English Government.

The appointments at the Queen's Colleges to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the loss of those Professors who have accepted chairs in Australia have been made. Mr. Bagley, of Cork, takes the Professorship of Latin, in Galway; Mr. Thomson, at present filling the chair of Natural History in Cork, takes the Professorship of Geology, Belfast College; Mr. Tait, of Cambridge, Senior Wrangler of the year 1852, takes the Professorship of Mathematics, Belfast.

Ebenezer G. Woodman, of Poland, Maine, was robbed near Poland Corner, on Thursday night last, of upwards of $2,000 in bank notes. Mr. Woodman had been to Brighton with a drove of cattle and horses, and was on his return. He was attacked, while he was riding in his wagon through the piece of woods this side Poland Corner, by three men, one of them a large, stout man with whiskers. One of the men seized his horse and the other two sprang upon him. In the conflict with him, one of the robbers discharged a pistol, the ball of which cut a piece from the crown of his hat. He was not much injured.

The work of rebuilding the Western Railroad Bridge over the Connecticut River, was commenced July 1, and is now completed. It is 1,260 feet long, and cost $40,000. The new bridge is higher than the old, so that a person may stand on the top of the cars going through it without hitting his head. The great fact of this work of reconstruction is, that through all of it the trains have run regularly back and forth over the bridge. No fewer than twenty different trains, passenger and freight, have passed over it each 24 hours of the whole time.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, alluding to the charge of combination against the coal operators of Schuylkill County, says, that some of them have discontinued their movements, simply because they have no orders on hand, and they have exhausted their funds. The fault, therefore, is not with the operators, but with the eastern consumers, who have postponed laying in their ordinary supplies, and thus, for the reasons stated, rendered a temporary suspension necessary. If such be the real state of the case, there are evidently two sides to the question.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, Oct. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and bought at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 87½@$7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in very slack request at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	8	8	8	8
Middling	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
Fair	10¾	11	11¼	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have continued in active demand for the Eastern and local trade; and as the supplies have not increased, higher rates, by about 25c. ₩ bbl., have been obtained for most kinds, and even at this improvement there is very little to be had towards the close—owners calculating upon a further rise, from the scantiness of arrivals and the urgency of buyers' wants. The day's movements embrace 7,200 bbls., part to arrive, within our range:

Sour, ₩ bbl.	$7 25 @$8 00
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 8 25
Inferior State	8 25 @ 8 50
Ordinary State	8 62½@ 8 75
Straight State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Favorite State	8 87½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 00

Canadian, too, is brisker and dearer. Some 4,700 bbls. superfine brought $8 62½@$8 75, in bond, and $9 75, free, ₩ bbl.—subsequently held higher. Southern is likewise more sought after, at enhanced rates. The day's sales add up 4,000 bbls. at $8 87½@$9 for inferior, $9@$9 50 for mixed to good, $9 50@$9 75 for favorite, and $9 75@$10 25 for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and advancing, being needed. 150 bbls. realized $6 75 for fine, and $7 50@$8 for superfine ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is salable and buoyant at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains quite rare and is nominal, though quoted higher. We have never seen the market so ill-supplied as it is at present, and this is all owing to the confidence of our own farmers, who are keeping their supplies back till later in the season, when they expect to be able to sell them on still more favorable terms. We think they are apt to be deceived in their calculations—for if our present range of prices be maintained, British America will send us enough of wheat and thereby secure very fair profits for themselves. This action would, at once, blast the high hopes of our own agriculturists. It lies with this class to prevent such a change. If they fail to do so they will injure themselves more than consumers. No important sales of Wheat have transpired to-day. Rye is very sparingly offered, and is on the advance. 2,000 bushels Northern found buyers, to-day, at $1 23 ₩ bushel. Barley remains scarce and quiet. 1,500 bushels common Long Island mixed brought $1 20 ₩ bushel. Oats are in better request, and now worth 52c.@54c. for State, and 55c.@57c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and, being in livelier demand, is more valuable. The day's transactions include 50,500 bushels Western mixed at 81c.@82c. ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Remain inactive at old figures. The sales comprise but 300 bags Rio Coffee, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb.; 50 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 30c. ₩ gallon; 150 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 5½c.@5¾c., with 200 hhds. Cuba do. at 5¼c.@5½c. ₩ lb. We subjoin a detailed report of the forenoon's public Tea sales:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Hyson—14 half chests, 40c.; 18 do., 44½c.; 44 do., 40c.; 9 cases, 37c.; 155 half chests, 34c.; 100 do., 30c.; 72 do., 27c.

Young Hyson—6 chests at 64½c.; 30 do., 45c.; 57 do., 53½c.; 20 half chests, 45c.; 177 do., 40c.; 38 do. 38c.; 261 do., 37½c.; 14 do., 37c.; 9 do., 36c.; 36 do., 35c.; 89 do., 33c.; 359 do., 32½c.; 378 do., 32c.; 41 do., 31½c.; 71 do., 31c.; 20 do., 30c.; 40 do., 29½c.; 66 do., 29c.; 24 do., 28½c.; 607 do., 28c.; 95 do., 27½c.; 28 do., 24½c.

Gunpowder—4 half chests at 67c.; 18 cases, 63c.; 77 half chests, 40½c.; 86 do., 40c.; 44 do., 37c.; 280 do., 36½c.; 112 do., 36c.; 53 cases, 35½c.; 52 half chests, 35c.; 32 do., 33½c.; 19 do., 33c.; 56 do., 32½c.

Imperial—3 half-chests, at 56½c.; 41 at 46½c.; 80 at 41c.; 16 at 38½c.; 9 at 36½c.; 4 at 35½c.; 79 at 34c.; 8 at 33c.; 21 at 32½c.; 19 at 31c.

Hyson Skin—8 half-chests, 21c.; 78 do., 20c.; 53 do., 17c.

Hyson Twankay—35 half-chests, 29½c.; 103 do., 30c.

HAY—River is quiet but steady, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have not varied, being needed for export, though not in much request for home use, at 20c.@24c. and 21c.@23c. for old, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in fair demand at $1 [illegible] ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is less freely offered and is now quoted at 92½c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Copper is unchanged. Sales were reported to-day of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $31@$32, cash, and $34, 6 months credit, ₩ ton; with 700 tons Spanish Lead, here and to arrive, at $6 12½@$6 18½ ₩ 100 lbs., which would indicate a better market. Steel and Tin remain inactive and languid.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of nothing new in Rosin, Tar, or Crude Turpentine, which are neither abundant nor in good demand. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine were reported as having been sold at 51c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale, sperm, and olive, are in moderate request, without improvement in price. Linseed is selling less freely at 79c.@81c., chiefly within the range, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is less active at 85c.@87c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand and firm,—sales *having been made of 5,100 bbls.* here, at $12 37½@$12 50 for Mess, and $11 31¼ for Prime, with 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in January and *February next*, at $13 ₩ bbl. The sales of Cut Meats have been confined to 60 hhds. dry salted Shoulders, at 4¾c.@5c., with 15,000 lbs. Bacon Sides at 7½c. ₩ lb. Lard has not varied; 240 bbls. prime were brought at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is less active but firm. The day's transactions include 140 bbls., at $6 for new Country Prime; $11@$13 for do. Mess, $14 for City do., $14 50@$14 75 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal. Butter is inquired for pretty briskly, and is steady at 15c.@17c. for Ohio, 18c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 21c.@25c. for Orange County ₩ lb. Cheese is rather inactive at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. prime disposed of, to-day, at 12¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—About 30 hhds. Kentucky changed hands, at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Continues on the advance. The day's sales add up 250 bbls. Prison, at 37c.@37½c.; 300 Ohio, at 36½c.@37c.; and 150 hhds. Drudge, at 37c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool the engagements included 8,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3d.; and small lots of Cotton, at 5-32d. ₩ lb. For London the shipments embraced 300 bales Hops, at ½d. ₩ lb.; and 100 tons Oil Cake, at 15s. For Antwerp there were taken 150 tons Logwood, at 20s. For California Measurement Goods were being engaged, at 25c.@30c. ₩ foot. For Australia there were shipped 20,000 feet of Lumber, at $35 ₩ M feet. The latest charters have been: A small vessel to load with Corn for Ireland, at 6½d. ₩ bushel; and a vessel to load with Coal for Benicia, Cal., at $14 25 ₩ ton.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Beautifully located on Otsego Lake—Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal. A new Boarding School for both sexes; 15 Professors and Teachers; buildings new and well furnished. Particular attention paid to Music and Oil Painting. Expenses for the year, including board and everything except the ornamentals, within $160. First term commences Nov. 15. For further particulars, address IVISON & PHINNEY, & O. H. LEE, Esq., New-York, or the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—New and superb brick buildings for 300 boarders. Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal, assisted by twenty professors and teachers. Board, washing, fuel, furnished rooms, incidentals and common English for fourteen weeks, $37 00, if paid in advance. Winter term opens Dec. 7, 1854. Circulars with full information may be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st., No. 5 Park-row, New-York, or by addressing Rev. H. S. TAYLOR, Steward, Fort Edward, New-York.

RAYMOND INSTITUTE, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., Rev. HENRY G. LIVINGSTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session will commence on November 2, and continue 22 weeks. Each department is provided with the most able and experienced teachers. Parents may visit the Institution and return the same day to the City. Terms—Board, tuition, furnished rooms, fuel, washing, and lights, $140 per year. Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars may be obtained at Shepards, No. 152 Fulton-st., or on application to the Principal.

DANBURY INSTITUTE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, Conn.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal. Special attention is given to gymnastic and military exercises, and thorough instruction in mathematics, with special reference to civil engineering. The Winter Term will commence on the first Monday in Nov. (6th.) Circulars may be had at WM. HALL & SONS' Music Store, No. 239 Broadway. An interview on Nov. 2, 3, and 4.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The thirtieth semi annual session of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of SHEPARD & CO., No. 152, and IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery; WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequalled in this country.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—This School has reopened at No. 468 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Instruction given gratuitously in Wood Engraving, Lithography, and other branches. By order of the Managers.
L. CORNELIA HATCH, Superintendent.
Orders received at the School for Wood Engraving, &c., and executed promptly upon reasonable terms.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 539 Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.)—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 136 2d-av.; or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal.—The Winter Term will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. Terms $150 a year. Reference—D. P. BACON, Esq., No. 228 4th-st.; THOMAS SMULL, No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 119 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 133 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, reopens Nov. 3. Mrs. W. JONES receives ten pupils, to whom, aided by three resident teachers, she imparts a thorough and accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing are cultivated with eminent success. Terms $300 per annum, inclusive of all extras. Cards of JAMES IRWIN, Esq., No. 335 Broadway.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. E. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal. The next session will begin MONDAY, Nov. 6. Terms, $50 per quarter for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. Circulars may be had at No. 1 Front-st., Brooklyn, or No. 163 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages from Fulton Ferry half hourly.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF WRITING AND ACCOUNTS—FOSTER, DIXON & CO., accountants commercial teachers and decorative penmen, No. 7 Appleton's building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y.—Bookkeeping, B. F. Foster; penmanship, Hiram Dixon; card writing, &c., Ira B. Person; arithmetic, &c., H. Dixon, Jr.

THE WRITING AND BOOK KEEPING ACADEMY OF NEW-YORK IS BROWN & POND'S, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard. D. F. BROWN, teacher of Penmanship, took the highest prize awarded for Penmanship at the World's Fair. D. F. POND, Consulting Accountant, is a superior teacher of Book-keeping.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 30.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.
Refers to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct 18. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter. MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. Instruction given in schools and to private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L. at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE EVENING CLASSES IN DANCING—For ladies and gentlemen, at No. 609 Broadway. Separate classes are now forming for new beginners, and for those who are somewhat advanced. Each pupil instructed separately and in class. Circulars can be obtained and all applications to be made in the Bookstore, No. 374 Bowery. Opening Hop Nov. 17. E. BURNTON.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Broome-st., manufacturers of all kinds of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
AT THE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 48 and 49 Wooster-st.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

LAWRENCE WATER CURE, BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The proprietors of the Lawrence Water Cure have the honor to inform their friends and the public that they are now prepared to receive their Winter patients, and can promise them every possible comfort and convenience. The house is warmed throughout by hot-air furnaces—the bath-house having a full southern exposure—and no expense will be spared to satisfy and make comfortable those who favor them with their patronage. Terms—Patients, per week, $11; boarders, per week, $6.

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 386 and 438 Greenwich-st.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., FOR FALL TRADE—McGRORTY & TILBY, No. 162 Broadway, near Liberty-st., offer for sale their entire stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., at retail for cash at wholesale prices.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—Elegant French Silk Hats at the low price of $3 usually sold at $4; neat Hats at $2 50. BROWN, No. 488 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—No. [illegible] West 21st-st. Apply J. N. WELLS, No. [illegible] 9th-av.

78 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated [illegible] mile from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Mindham Road. This location cannot be surpassed for beauty, having three elevated sites for a dwelling house, and being amply supplied with water. There are seven spring wells on various parts of the land, which have not failed this dry Summer, independent of which, a large brook runs through the centre. Better than half of the land is magnificently wooded, many of the trees being of an old growth, and by a person of taste can be made the most desirable location. On the land is a good barn, corn crib, and house for laboring man. Possession can be given at once. Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New Jersey.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN—The late residence of PIERRE WILDEY, deceased, consisting of a large modern-built house, and about two acres of ground, situated in the most eligible part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Highlands, and having a choice selection of fruit and ornamental shade trees. The above property will be sold entire, or to suit purchasers, in parcels. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of C[illegible], No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, WILLIAM [illegible] WILDEY, Point Landing, Tarrytown, or to MARY ANN WILDEY, on the premises.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The Exhibition building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, together with all the property connected therewith, belonging to the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. For full particulars of dimensions of this building, and of the movable property connected therewith, (including the statue of Kiss' Amazon in bronze,) see advertisement in the New-York Tribune, or address the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. HASWELL, New-York.

TO MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—The Estate near Brockville, Canada, and about 3½ miles from the St. Lawrence River, and known as the George Mills, with about 300 acres of land, extensive water power, &c. The Mill is seven stories high, and complete. There is also a Saw Mill, Carding and Fulling Mill, two substantial Stone Dwellings, Workshop, and five smaller Dwellings. The water-fall is of 40 feet, and the property is well calculated for an extensive manufacturing establishment, of either cotton or wool, or flouring. A considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A first-rate good land in New Jersey, about 100 acres, for sale or exchange for City property, as the house and buildings are paying but small. It is near a steamboat landing, and railroad depot on the premises, and a house, barns, &c., in good order, as well as the fences. It is well calculated for market gardening. There are 2,500 peach trees of the most valuable early kinds, and if more valuable wood land be cut, it is supposed, would bring $1,500. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A neat cottage in the village of West Farms, N. Y., one and half story with basement; size of lot 25 by 100 feet—price $1,500, one half of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, 80 acres of land in the county of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin—price $500. Apply to ALBERT ST. JOHN, at the office of the New-York Gas Works corner of Avenue A and East 21st-st., or to E. ROWLAND, West Farms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large well finished house and stable, with eight lots of ground, well stocked with trees and well fenced in. A pump of good water on the premises. Situated at the corner of Thompson and Madison st., Brooklyn. Price $4,500, over one-half of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Would be exchanged for a house near City Hall of equal value. Inquire of JOHN ZUNDEL, Box No. 250 Brooklyn Post-Office, or No. 31 Hicks-st.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES
TO LET IN BROOKLYN.
Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.
THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.
The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner, parlors divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental cornices, gas, baths, speaking tubes, sliding doors to parlors, elegant marble mantels, elaborately carved; bedrooms, bath rooms and water closets, range, hot and cold water, back stairs, 7 marble mantels and 10 grates in each house. These houses are entirely new and in perfect order, have ornamental stone fronts, iron railings, &c., &c. Rent, $700. Inquire of
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
No. 37 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 23d-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—Three beautiful cottage houses, newly furnished in superb style, in Gowanus, Brooklyn, (16th-st., near the 3d-av.) Rent at the rate of $150 per annum, from November to May. Apply to Mr. FIELDS, Agent, 3d-av., convenient to houses.

$550.—HOUSE TO LET—In 27th-st., near 8th-av. A small, genteel three-story house, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures included, and part of the furniture for sale cheap. Immediate possession given. Apply to Messrs. BONNER & CO., room 14, No. 389 Broadway.

FOUR ELEGANT NEW HOUSES TO LET—In River Terrace, Hoboken, commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City. Are replete with every convenience, water, gas, bath, &c., &c. Apply at the office corner Hudson and 2nd st., Hoboken, to EDWARD MARTIN.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR TO LET—To a respectable American family; second and third floor of house No. 25 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or to two very small families. Second floor, three rooms, at $10 per month. Third floor, four rooms, the same. References exchanged. Apply as above, or to W. W. SELLECK, at 3 ELY'S, No. 79 Fulton-st.

HANDSOME THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—In Franklin near Greenwich-st., having gas, &c., possession immediately. Apply at No. 48 Harrison-st., of B. JACOT.

TO LEASE—The mahogany sawmill, workshops and dwelling-house, Nos. 17, 19, and 21 Canal-st. The mill is furnished with two straight saws, and two circular saws, the latter of diameters from 7 feet to 30 inches, and is the most complete of its kind in this City. The steam engine is of ample power to run the saws and other works. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

ROOMS TO LET—From November 1, at a moderate rent, to a small respectable family. Three rooms, with closets, on the third floor, of No. 79 Greenwich-av. Croton water on the floor. Inquire as above.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated for a small genteel family. Inquire on the premises, No. 119 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Upper part of house No 119 West 14th st., to a small family without children. Rent $225.

COTTAGES TO LET.—On 4th-av., No. 453, between 31st and 32d-sts., one of those desirable cottages well calculated for a small genteel family. Rent, $300 and Croton water. Also, one on 33d-st., near 4th-av., No. 64, $300 and water. Inquire of N. T. PIKE, on the premises. Immediate possession given.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; good show rooms on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the new buildings No. 15 East 27th-st. Rooms light and airy, and easy of access. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Well lighted rooms with steam power. Apply on the premises corner of 2d-st. and 1st-av., or at No. 43 Cedar-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—Four lots on 38th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us.
Pianos to let with privilege of purchasing.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 381 Broadway.
N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!—BEAUTIFUL, BRILLIANT, CHEAP.—COOK & BROTHER are selling splendid Pianos at low prices, having located up town, where they save $2,000 in rent. Great bargains are now offered. Call and see them. Melodions, guitars, &c. All the new music of the day.
COOK & BRO., No. 643 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A superior $300 7-octave Rosewood PIANO-FORTE for sale for $225, excellent tone, metallic frame, round corner, by the best City makers, and fully guaranteed, is perfect every way, and three months in use. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st., from 9 till 3 o'clock, and in the evening.

PIANO WANTED—Rosewood, nearly new, 6½ to 7 octaves, by Stodart, Chickering, Bacon & Raven, Nunns, or other best makers only. Address, with particulars and lowest price for cash, M. P., Box No. 1,479 Post-Office.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodions. Sole agency, No. 441 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

PIANO-FORTES.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale and hire, at J. & C. WALKER'S Wareroom, No. 536 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—Black, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, kind in double or single harness, or under the saddle, perfectly sound, of superb style and action, and only sold because the owner has one too many. May be seen between 1 and 3 o'clock, at the stable in 16th-st., opposite Irving-place.

HORSE FOR AN INVALID FOR SALE.—Racks under the saddle, trots in harness, is quick, gentle, young and of great endurance, combining the rare qualities of a first-rate gig and saddle horse. May be seen at WILSON'S stables corner of Bleecker and Crosby-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1854.

MOSLEY'S STEEL PENS.—These superior and justly celebrated Pens are too well known to require comment. The manufacturers beg to inform the trade that they have appointed as agents for the sale of these Pens (by wholesale only) RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., No. 39 John-st., New-York, Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c. The public can be supplied at all Stationers, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

John L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDERWATER will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway, second door from Maiden-lane, an imported stock, removed for convenience of sale, embracing a general assortment of the richest description of fancy goods, consisting in part of Parian marble and real bronze clocks with and without shades and stands, eight 14 and 21 days, movements warranted, designs embracing historical, geographical, agriculture, commerce and mechanical subjects; real bronze by Moise and other celebrated artists; figures, groups, statuettes, candelabras crucifixes, card receivers, cigar holders, candlesticks; a full assortment of richly ornamented and decorated French china and porcelain vases with fine paintings; landscape, marine, fruit, flowers, and also rich china dinner, tea, dessert, and tête-à-tête sets, richly painted and gilt, card receivers, colognes, &c. Also, white, gold and decorated bisquet ware, figures and groups, varied subjects; a choice assortment of Bohemian glass vases, card receivers, [illegible], decanters, colognes, terra cotta and lava ware, flint cut glass of the finest quality, decanters, goblets, wine tumblers; also, silver plated ware, Sheffield, consisting in part of waiters, tea-urn casters, cake baskets, tea and coffee urns, card receivers, dinner and dessert forks; table, tea and dessert spoons; also, inlaid rosewood and ebony ladies' work boxes and dressing cases, furnished and unfurnished, opera glasses, accordions, 10, 12, 14, 16 keys; flutinas, with silver keys, boxes of color for painting, odor boxes, rich ivory and shell and fancy hair brushes, feather traveling cases, natural shell jewel caskets, ladies' traveling companions, inkstands, cigar cases, &c. The whole forming one of the richest assortments of goods ever offered at public sale in this City.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS (Friday,) MORNING, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire splendid furniture in the four-story house, No. 72 5th-av., six doors from 14th-st.—the entire catalogue to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder—consisting of rich rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold damask; 1 splendid rosewood seven octave piano-forte, made by Ladd & Co., Boston, 4 round corners; Axminster carpets; 3 large French pier glasses, with slabs and brackets; satin and lace curtains; rosewood [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Superb carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; pure hair mattresses; elegant feather-beds, bolsters and pillows; rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus; Wilton, Brussels and ingrain room and stair carpets; elegant oval and plain mirrors; spring-seat and cottage chairs; antique carved tables; painted shades; sofas; lounges; superior sofa bedstead; rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands; gold and white porcelain toilet sets; 10 walnut gothic bedsteads, with hair mattresses on all of them.

BASEMENT FURNITURE.—Twelve-foot extension table, oil-cloth, refrigerator, meat safes, ottomans, divans, bureaus, oak chairs, rich China dinner and tea sets, balance handle cutlery, cut glass ware, dining and breakfast tables, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

J. T. Moulton, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF 250 LOTS IN THE CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., at Passaic Falls, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 12 o'clock M., on the ground. An attractive sale of elegant and valuable Building Lots on the Heights at Passaic Falls, being on high ground, overlooking the prosperous and thriving city of Paterson and surrounding country, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories and Railroad Depot. These are the most eligible lots in the city, and offer unusual inducements to capitalists for investment, being in the city limits, where building lots now command high prices and are rapidly increasing in value. The proprietors have at their own expense contracted for the erection of a substantial and ornamental bridge across the Passaic River, which will be completed on or before the 1st day of November, and capable of bearing 50 tons to every 20 square feet. The streets and avenues are all graded, and other improvements going on at the expense of the owners, for which the purchaser will not be required to pay any assessments. These valuable lots will be offered at public auction on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, on the ground. Trains leave Jersey City for Paterson every half hour, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Trains to attend the sale, 9½ and 11 A. M. *For further particulars*, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, Civil Engineer, Paterson, or J. W. BARKER, No. 7 Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained and terms of sale made known.

P. S.—The strength of the beautiful bridge just erected across the Passaic will be tested at 11 o'clock on the day of sale.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway, balance of the above stock, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom, dining-room and library furniture, together with all the bedding, &c.; 40 carved rosewood sofa frames, 8 large French mirrors, [illegible] framed, [illegible] table frames, with and without marble tops; suites of [illegible] parlor furniture covered in brocatelle, [illegible] and hair cloth; [illegible] French bedsteads; 40 dozen carved and cane bottom Italian chairs; 10 rosewood [illegible] frames; 20 elegant carved rosewood French bedsteads, 11 doz. mahogany, parlor and room chairs hall [illegible] and hall stands, 300 heavy curled hair mattresses, 100 feather beds and pillows, feather beds, &c.

Together with a large assortment of curled hair, brocatelles, hair-cloth, tools, &c.

Also, carpets, oil cloth on floors, gas fixtures, &c.

Sold by order of WILLIAM BANKS and WRIGHT [illegible], Assignees.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS PICTURES, by the first artists of this country, [illegible] for sale [illegible] gallery, [illegible] Broadway. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction [illegible] on TUESDAY, October 31st, and WEDNESDAY, November 1st, at 7 o'clock each evening. At the suggestion of many of our first artists, we have taken the Large gallery, which are unequaled in this city in point of location, space and superior light. The pictures to be offered in this sale will consist in part of the works of the following eminent artists: Huntington, Cropsey, Boutelle, J. Hart, Hays, Carter, Doughty, Ranney, Cole, Gignoux, Mrs. Spencer, Sebron, Casilear, [illegible] May, Weir, Gifford, Thompson, Fisher, Durand, Blake, Hart, Pratt, Jenkins, Boutelle, Van Wyck, Guy, Cranch, [illegible], T. W. Wright, Glauvell, Sebron, Angelo, H. T. Richards, and others of equal celebrity. The pictures will be ready for exhibition, as above, on Saturday, 28th instant, day and evening, until date of sale.

Gerard Coop, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms of TUNIS BORRELL, No. 30[illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid assortment of mahogany, rosewood, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, etageres, secretaries, library, book-cases, centre, side and sofa tables, pier glasses, window shades, extension dining tables, dining-room and parlor chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, armchairs, iron-frame easy chairs in French morocco, rosewood and mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, hair-mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood wardrobes, cane and wood seat chairs, plain and dressing bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a large invoice of decorated china ware. At 11 o'clock, two superior piano-fortes.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.—FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$3,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Co., due 1861. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in New-York	$1,000 each.
5 shares Atlantic Bank	$100 each.
50 shares Bull's Head Bank	$25 each.
40 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.	$50 each.
65 shares Clev., Columbus and Cinn. RR. Co.	$100 each.
50 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co.	$100 each.
50 shares Central Bank (New-York)	$50 each.
300 shares McCulloch Gold Mining Co.	$10 each.
50 shares Potomac Copper Co.	$10 each.
37 shares Isabella Copper Co.	$10 each.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Peremptory Sale of Rich Robes, Furs, &c., comprising a stock of valuable fancy furs, all of the best description, and warranted as represented in every respect, all manufactured from New-York City custom trade, of superior materials and workmanship, consisting of Kolinsky sable and stone marten capes, Chinchilla, lynx, stone marten and other victorines, cardinals, muffs and cuffs, gentlemen's capes, collars and gloves of otter, genets, squirrel and others, children's tippets, muffs, &c. Also, 30 sets of fine Hudson Bay sable and black marten cardinals and spencers, robes of superior description and extra sizes trimmed with best cloth and woolen, kind of wolf, bear, genets, leopard, coon, silver fox, and buffalo, in all about 150 of superior styles. Also, a variety of ladies' foot muffs.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE TO THE TRADE OF FRENCH JEWELRY, DIAMOND JEWELRY, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., elegant French gold and gilt jewelry, diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., in lots to suit the trade, by order of Jacob Wilson, Assignee, consisting of 1,200 pieces fine French jewelry, comprising bracelets, chain-slides, signet rings, vest chains, fob chains, breastpins, guard chains, chatelaine, crosses, cornelian stones, watch hooks, watch keys, &c.; also, gold lorets, three stone diamond rings, hunting watches, cluster rings, single stone rings, silver ware, 18 stone diamond ring, cluster breastpins, &c.—to be sold in lots to suit the trade, by order of Jacob Wilson, Assignee. On exhibition on Thursday, Oct. 26.

J. L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—GEO. PONSOT will sell, without reserve, at his wareroom, No. 481 Broadway, up stairs, on MONDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of his extensive stock, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, etageres, centre tables, Voltaire and reception chairs, bedroom sets, and mahogany, and walnut bedroom sets, elaborately carved antique bedroom sets, in vieux bois, walnut and oak dining-room sets. Also, a large assortment of French fancy furniture. The whole of which will be sold without reserve. VANDERWATER & TURNER, Auctioneers.

John L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDERWATER will sell THIS DAY, October 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 188 Broadway, second door from Maiden-lane, a magnificent collection of oil paintings, on silk attached to glass, by Chambers; subjects: Madonna, the Comet, Virgin, Fleur de Marie, Peasant Girl, landscapes, marine views, figures, &c. Also, a collection of fine French oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, landscapes, Winter scenes, marine views, Holy Family after Correggio, originals by Muller, Vangella, Hunchback, and other celebrated European artists. The paintings are now on exhibition. Catalogues on morning of sale.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS will sell on FRIDAY 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., all the rich household furniture contained in said house, viz.: Rosewood suites in brocatelle, enameled bedroom suites, elegant gilt china dinner and tea sets, pier glasses, carpets, feather beds, mattresses and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence—the property of a family giving up housekeeping. The whole must be sold and the house vacated.

John Campbell, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURG AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 4th-st., consisting of sofa, chairs, Egyptian marble top table; dining, breakfast and work do.; secretary bookcase, bedroom furniture, beds, mattresses and bedding, ingrain and stair carpets, rugs, stair rods, mantel ornaments, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, cooking stoves, &c., &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

JOHN CAMBELL, Nos. 113 and 115 Grand-st.

J. W. Brown, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. BROWN will sell by catalogue on MONDAY, 30th inst. at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 Lexington-av., all the furniture contained in the above three-story house, consisting of every variety that is desirable for a genteel family. The sale will be positive, rain or shine, and the furniture must be removed by 12 o'clock the following day.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 256 Broadway, (up stairs.) OCT. 28, AND FOLLOWING EVENING.

J. and H.'s first lot sale of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, &c. TO THE TRADE, Oct. 28, sale of a fine collection of Books, Autographs, &c. Sales commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Wall-st., an exquisite assortment of superfine HARLEM FLOWER ROOTS of the culture of M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, Holland, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Lilies, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, in continuation, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 85 Beekman and No. 10 Ann-st., a very large and choice assortment of new and second-hand cabinet furniture, most of which is from a dealer and manufacturer who is giving up the business. It will comprise in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor and dining room furniture, bedroom &c., such as two or three parlor suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, mahogany and rosewood centre, card and sofa tables, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries; gothic and French bedsteads; rosewood do.; Voltaire and carved rocking chairs; sofa and cott bedsteads; couches, tête-à-têtes; feather beds and straw mattresses, carpets and oil-cloths in large quantities; mahogany and curl maple chairs; patent and plain bedsteads; china and glassware, table cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, at the same time, two rosewood piano-fortes in good order. N. B.—The sale will be peremptory, and many goods not enumerated will be added.

The goods not enumerated consist of about thirty loads of finished and unfinished goods from a dealer who is giving up the business. A good chance for dealers. Catalogues early in the morning.

R. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AUCTION NOTICE.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st., a very large assortment of handsome FURNITURE, of good quality. Rosewood 6½ and 7 octave PIANO-FORTES, and a great variety of House furnishing articles, which are well worthy of the attention of house-keepers. Sale positive, to pay advances, viz.: Oak extension dining-tables, library and secretary book-cases, rosewood and mahogany sofas and chairs, one suite of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, easy chairs, sewing chairs, tête-à-tête, sofas, marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood etageres with mirror doors, mahogany wardrobe with mirror front, gas fixtures, carved mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, oil paintings, China, glass and silver plated ware, table cutlery, clocks, carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

PIANO-FORTES.—At 12 o'clock will be sold several superior rosewood Piano-fortes of excellent tone and finish, [illegible] which are particularly worthy of the attention of those in want of good instruments.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. S. Houck, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, unreservedly for cash, THIS DAY, at 10½ all the valuable contents of the Mansion House, in Warren-st., between Greenwich and Hudson, consisting of upwards of 60 Brussels and ingrain carpets, 30 bedsteads being R. W. mahogany, walnut and maple; 250 mahogany and cane-seat chairs; R. W. parlor furniture en suite; marble top tables, looking-glasses, French pier glasses; 7 octave piano-forte, R. W. melodeon do.; also, R. W. sideboards, easy chairs, R. W. sideboards, mahogany and walnut do.; silver-plated ware, oil paintings; besides an endless variety of beds, bedding, of all descriptions, crockery, &c., tumblers, stoves, iron, copper and tinware; tables, sofas, dining-chairs, and all the indescribable accessories which go to make up a well appointed establishment. Several enameled chamber suites also. Parties are notified that the sale will commence precisely at 10½ A. M., and end at 1 o'clock for the day. Goods must be removed immediately. Careful cartmen in attendance.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, in Union, 4th house east of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE—Of the very best manufacture and as good as new, comprising mahogany, walnut and richly painted and gilt chamber sets with marble tops, mattresses, feather beds and bedding, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, oil cloths, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, splendid French plate pier glasses, valuable oil paintings, superb crimson and maroon satin brocatelle window curtains and fixtures for four windows, with dining-room and kitchen furniture.

Also, a splendid rosewood piano, by George Hews, of Boston.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, *(Saturday,)* at 11 o'clock—*Drug store*, oil paintings, furniture, &c., at 3d-av., between 81st and 82d-sts., (Yorkville,) the stock, fixtures and good will of the drug store. *There is an extensive practice in connection with the store*, making it very desirable to a physician as well as druggist. The building to let or lease. The proprietor is preparing to remove West, on account of health. Also, a fine collection of choice oil paintings, and the furniture.

Thos. Bell, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH.—THIS DAY, [illegible] at No. [illegible], near 10th-st., will be sold by order of Assignee, a very handsome and well assorted stock of fancy and dry goods, ladies' and childrens' furnishing articles, ribbons, laces, trimmings, fringes, French and English gloves, and hosiery, perfumery, jewelry, &c. Also valuable show cases, counter, fixtures, &c.

C. S. BRONSON, Esq., Attorney.

MORTGAGEE'S AND SHERIFF'S SALE.—*By virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by* KILLIN & BROTHERS, and also of several executions issued out of the Superior Court of the City of New-York and directed to the Sheriff of said City, I shall sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Printing establishment of KILLIN & BROTHERS, at No. 30 North William-street, in said City, several Adams' presses, power press, Austin presses, hand presses, stands, cases, galleys, composing boards, imposing stones, several thousand pounds of type, type metal, and stereotype plates, with a great variety of other materials and printing furniture, &c.

Dated Oct. 2[illegible], 1854. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

JAMES B. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff and Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 30th day of October, inst., at the same time and place.

Dated, Oct. 26, 1854. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

JAMES B. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff and Attorney for Mortgagee.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also to wife and to mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of *this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the* various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick Times.

COLIC IN INFANTS.—Is a very distressing complaint, often disturbing the slumbers and exciting the sympathies of the household. Laudanum and other injurious anodynes are commonly resorted to for relief, but often prove worse than the disease, producing constipation and sometimes death. Dr. ROBERTS' COLIC MIXTURE for infants affords immediate relief from pain, procures refreshing slumber, and acts gently on the bowels. It is always safe and reliable. Price 25 cents. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway; RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway and Canal-st.; ANDERSON & McCLAY, corner Fulton and Water-sts.; and by Druggists generally. Sold at wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.

NOTHING EQUAL TO THE TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—So pliable it can be worn on the Joints, prompt in relieving Pain, well adapted to weak Lungs; is spread on Canton Flannel, price 12½ cents. Also, Anodyne, for Coughs, Colds and all Lung Diseases, price 25 cents. Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills for *Liver and Billious complaints; they operate without pain*; safe in any case, price 25 cents.

R. B. NEWMANN, M. D., Proprietor, No. 202 Hudson-st. For sale by Druggists generally.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his speciality at No. 60 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price from $3 to $5.

DR. DOD'S "SYRUP OF ALUMINA."—This celebrated and highly recommended Medicine for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, always on hand at the principal depot, No. 476 Broadway, and the leading Druggists in this City and Brooklyn. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ADEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the offices, No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 157 Fulton-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 503 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.

JOHN B. DODD, No. 180 4th-av., below 13th-st.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEY, No. 181 4th-av., near 11th-st., New-York.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK.—W. H. VAN NOYES' Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap-stone and repaired, grates set and repaired, stoves put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also, soap-stone griddles for sale wholesale and retail. The excellence of the griddles consists in their requiring but one greasing when used. All kinds of mason work done.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for thirteen directors of the above company, and for three inspectors to preside at the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1854, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 17th inst., until the election is held. Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1854. By order. JESSE W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M., till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE NOTES OF THE MICHIGAN STATE BANK are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., at 1 per cent. discount.

BANK NOTICES.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.—At the Election of Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday the 10th inst., the following persons were duly elected

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Tilden,	Amos F. Hatfield,	John P. Treadwell,
Wm. Smith,	David L. Young,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Charles B. White,	John A. Merritt,	John Kerr,
Eben'r Beadleston,	Henry Wessell,	Eben'r H. Pray,
Geo. B. Jackson,	Nathan C. Ely,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. TILDEN, Esq., was reelected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Esq., Vice President.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16 '53-1awlyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at *Prattsville, (an individual Bank,)* must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d2 '53-1awlyF

REMOVAL.—The EMPIRE CITY BANK will be removed on WEDNESDAY, P. M., Oct. 25, to the new Banking-house at the corner of Greenwich and Duane-sts., recently erected for the National Exchange Bank.

The premises now occupied by the Empire City Bank will be occupied hereafter by the SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK. L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.—*Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not* exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 71 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	R. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l T. Hoffman,
Gouverneur S. Lamer,	Denning Duer,	John G. Aster, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. S. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James G. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	M. O. Carter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Peter Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Buildings, Ferry boats; also, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John H. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chas. Fowler,
[illegible] Ward,	[illegible]	Pliny T. Cromwell,
J. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
S. Quackenbush,	James Freeman,	Samuel E. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LESCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $150,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	S. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Bowley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000,

with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Offices No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire. STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

COAL.

COALS.—Peach, Orchard, Lehigh and Schuylkill White Ash (Broad Mountain) Coals, of the best quality, and at the lowest market price, rescreened from yard, or 50 cents per ton less from the boats. Also, English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of recent importations.

HENRY REEVE,

Cor. Canal and Centre-sts., and cor. Jane and West-sts.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash Coal at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Less from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 23d-st. and 9th-av.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 369 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. 229 and 231 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of every description, suitable for gas.

S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City. P. S.—Plumbing and gas-fitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $40
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 15
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	12 to 20
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	3 to 10

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A second-hand Iron Safe, six feet square and nearly two feet deep, with superior lock. Inquire of FELLOWS & CO., No. 186 Nassau-st. and No. 17 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST, partners, trading under the name of BROWN & DEMAREST, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate for the equal benefit of their creditors; and that the said THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST have severally this day made an assignment of their individual estates to the subscriber for the equal benefit of their respective creditors; and the creditors of said firm and the creditors of said THOS. C. BROWN and of said HENRY DEMAREST, must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber, within three months.—Dated Oct. 19, A. D., 1854. JOHN J. BROWN, Assignee.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open *via* CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... 8.30 A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10.30 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers.

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains, through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 16½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 189 Broadway, also in Jersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Freight will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. A. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 189 Broadway.

No Trains on the R. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—6:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—3:30 P. M., Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—9:30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with *first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie* for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after *MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows*: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Trains at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., *5:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie* Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., *from Canal-st.*, for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 3:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, *connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st.* RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg, (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.; *Somerville (way train,) at 6:15 A. M.* NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:30 and 10:30 *A. M.; 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 25 in 1st; $2 75 in 2d, and $[illegible] in 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., $2, stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M., Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 8 P. M. same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 2 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—*Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS*, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. FOSTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. *by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy*; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct *to Camden by cars; through in five hours*; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11½ A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich, on *arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York.* Returning next morning from Norwich at 5 A. M. and 10½ A. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 6th day of November next.

The first instalment, (of fifty dollars on each share,) of the Increased Capital Stock, will be entitled to the same dividend as the old stock.

The second instalment, (of fifty dollars on each share,) of the Increased Capital Stock, will not be entitled to any portion of this dividend.

The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 30 to Nov. 7, inclusive. By order of the Board.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1854.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of *Five per cent.* has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 6th Nov. next. The first installment (of fifty dollars on each share) of the increased capital stock will be entitled to the same dividend as the old stock. The second installment (of fifty dollars on each share) of the increased capital stock will be payable on the same day. By order of the Board. C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 9, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st of August last, payable to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. until that date. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 5, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keys for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 1[illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

GOLD LEAF, GOLD LEAF—FOIL AND BRONZES—A large assortment of excellent quality, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. PLANT & HOOPER, No. 40 Beekman-st.

TO PRINTERS.—*The subscribers are agents for the* sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch;

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

EUROPA,	Shannon, leaves	Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 25
AFRICA,	Harrison,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1
NIAGARA,	Leitch,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 8
ARABIA,	Judkins,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 15
AMERICA,	Lang,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 22
ASIA,	Lott,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 29

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail steamship WASHINGTON, D. LINES, commander, formerly of the steamer *Humboldt*, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,500 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 12th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 12th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier on foot of *Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.*

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. Sampson, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda	$[illegible]
Passage money to St. Thomas	$[illegible]

E. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, R. CAVENDY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.

Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. WOODHULL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The well known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, will leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for Albany and intermediate landings, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. For other particulars inquire at the office, foot of Chambers-st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—No. 251 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing, and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufacture of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other sewing, where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the great durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for any variety of cloth or leather work, or for binding hats, will find a Machine that will suit them, at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING CO., at Naugatuck, Conn., having removed their depôt, from Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st., (with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the trade their manufactures of solid Shank Hoes of all kinds, Hay and Manure Forks, Potato and Manure Hooks, Sluice and Garden Rakes, Spading Forks, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention, and the jobbing trade are earnestly requested to call and examine the goods. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., Sole Agents Tuttle Manufacturing Co., No. 32 Dey-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD against WILLIAM B. HENDERSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 9th day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 25, 1854.

A. M. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 25th day of October, 1854, in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. A. M. HART, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

o27-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN LIDDLE against JOSEPH D. ANDREWS and JAMES McNIECE.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 37 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 7, 1854.

MANN, RODMAN & PIERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o27-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of Albany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GIBSON, late of the City of Albany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 147 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated Albany, May 30, 1854. ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN, Administrator.

je8-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMBEN, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 86 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1854. A. B. BELKNAP, Administrator.

au4-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. WELLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1854. THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

o27-1aw6mF

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings *to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of* wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 8th-st. to 23d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story front room,) in the City, on or before the 6th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 13th of November, 1854.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 7th street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
GEORGE F. BALDWIN,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from [illegible] to [illegible]-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing daily verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th-av., between the northerly side of 59th st. and the southerly side of 125th-st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th-av and the 8th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHON COHEN, } Commissioners.
JOHN O'KEEFE,

New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in the City, on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the westerly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS, } Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 20th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM MOORE,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—ALONZO BATEMAN against AMANDA J. BATEMAN, Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To AMANDA J. BATEMAN, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed on the 18th day of September, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated September 18, 1854.

s20-1aw6wF* JAMES C. HAYS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & BEVLIN, No. 350 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854.

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, } Administrators.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK,

o5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 27, 1854.

SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, } Administrators.
RALPH C. EVLETH,

jy28-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH BEESLEY, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of JOSEPH O. DORR, No. 339 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1854.

JOSEPH O. DORR, Administrator.
PHEBE ANN BEESLEY, Administratrix.

my5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Amherst Wight, No. 349 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES B. FOOTE, } Executors.
FRANCIS O'BRIEN,

s15-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1854.

JOHN W. HAMERSLY, Administrator.

o5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMING, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1854.

FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

s22-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ROBINSON JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at their place of business, No. 3 Washington Market, Vesey-st. side, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, June 12, 1854.

JOHN COMBS,
JOHN NIX.

je16-1aw6mF*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The House of Refuge.

The Semi-Annual Examination at the House of Refuge took place in the Chapel of the House last Wednesday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The boys, some 307 in number, were put through their various exercises; the older classes passing very creditable examination. Better order than was preserved, from the beginning to the close, would not be desirable. We visit no school which has more interest in our eyes than this. Every lad we know has a history—frequently a sad, never a cheerful one. From the moment of entering till they leave to go to trades and upon farms, the endeavor is to remove from their minds the feeling that they are criminals. Some come at last to no good end, but we believe the great majority grow up to do credit to their kind, to honor the benevolence of the City, and repay society the cost of their care; and not a few now in places of trust and responsibility graduated from its reformatory halls.

Mr. Ketcham, the excellent Superintendent, took charge of the exercises. Addresses and inspiriting appeals were made by Superintendents Randall and McKeen, who are generally "around" when the educational interests of the City are concerned; by Mr. Lucius Hart, who also led them through several fine songs; Dr. Frank Tuthill, by Mr. Chapin, and Mr. Atterbury, of the Board of Directors.

Next week (D. V.) the institution leaves its old quarters at the foot of Twenty-second street, for new and spacious ones on Randall's Island. Mr. Spencer, the faithful Principal, who has been connected with the School for thirteen years, takes his leave of them on occasion of the Hegira. His successor, is Mr. Edward H. Hallock, late of Bloomfield, N. J. We congratulate the Directors, Officers, and every inmate on the happy occasion of moving into the mansion on Randall's Island.

Barnum's Autobiography—The Question Settled.

Barnum's private history *is* to be published by Redfield, after all. The reports of a disagreement between that publisher and the author which were current some days ago, are set at rest. Mr. Barnum put up his book at auction, and the bids were opened at the American Museum yesterday. Fifteen bids were offered. The Committee of Examination was composed of Messrs. Strong, Dunigan, McElrath, Hunt, Lamport, and Clark. Their report is as follows:

The undersigned having been requested by Mr. Barnum to examine the bids for the publication of his autobiography, respectfully report that the whole number of bids is twenty-one. The terms offered in six of these are indefinite. The remaining applications, all of which are from one firm, well known and responsible publishers in this and other cities, are as follows:

No. 1 offers $10,000 01 for the copy right.
No. 2 offers to publish the work at a commission of five per cent.
No. 3 offers to publish the work at a commission of ten per cent.
No. 4 offers to publish the work at a commission of ten per cent.
No. 5 offers to publish the work at a commission of five per cent.
No. 6 offers to publish the work for half the profits.
No. 7 offers to publish the work for half the profits.
No. 8 offers to guarantee a sale of 100,000 copies, and pay 36c. per copy, or to give $36,500 for the copyright.
No. 9 offers 25c. per copy, or 51 per cent. of profits, or $30,100 for the copyright.
No. 10 offers $17,000 for the copyright.
No. 11 offers 31c. per copy.
No. 12 offers 50c. per copy.
No. 13 offers 60c. per copy, or $50,000 for the copyright.
No. 14 offers 37c. per copy.
No. 15 offers 53c. per copy, or $75,000 for the copyright.

The highest bid (No. 15) in the above list being that of Mr. James Redfield, the publication was awarded to him. Signed by

Thomas W. Strong, G. P. Putnam,
Edw. Dunigan & Bro., H. H. Lamport, and
T. McElrath, Lucius E. Clark.
Freeman Hunt,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1854.

Barnum's Menagerie Breaking Up—The Horses Sold.

There was an exciting time at the Sixth-avenue Tattersall's yesterday. The first installment of the fixtures of Barnum's Menagerie was put under the hammer.

The owners of this Show were Mr. Barnum, Seth B. Howes, and S. E. Stratton. They have been in partnership for several years. The sale began at 11 o'clock, A. M., the horses being arranged in single stalls around the building. The prices realized were exceedingly reasonable, the highest rate being $225 and the lowest $30.

Bay horse *Prince*, 15 hands high, was sold to Mr. Gottschalk for $67 50.

Bay horse *Dick*, 16½ hands high, bid off to Mr. Wm. T. Mills for $42 50.

Black horse *Black Hawk*, 16 hands high—$15, 20, 25, 27½, 28, and finally sold to Mr. Beebe for $30.

Pair of sorrel horses, *Tom Thumbs*, 15 hands high—$167 50. Sold to Mr. Henderson.

Two noble animals, brown horses, called *Rock* and *Nigger*, were sold for $225.

Catholic Jubilee—Catholic Pastoral of Archbishop Hughes.

The Jubilee of the Roman Catholic Church is to be opened in this Diocese on All Saints' Day, November 1, to continue till February 1, 1855. The same time is fixed for the Dioceses of Newark and Buffalo. A Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Hughes, prepared on the eve of his departure for Europe, will be read in the Catholic Churches of the City on Sunday.

The Bishop of the Diocese of Louisville has also announced for his charge the opening of the Jubilee; and in his Pastoral makes the following allusions:

"Finally, we entreat you, beloved brethren, to avail yourselves of these days of salvation, to pour fourth earnest and loving prayers for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those misguided persons who, in this day of boasted light and liberty, are engaged in 'reviling you, and persecuting you, and speaking all that is evil against you untruly, for Christ's sake.' Instead of resenting this crying injustice, and returning evil for evil, or railing for railing, you should seek on the contrary, to overcome evil by good; and you should not forget that a divine command enjoins it upon you, as a solemn obligation, 'to love your enemies.' Under the 'persecution which you suffer for justice sake,' you should even 'be glad and rejoice, for your reward is very great in heaven.'—St. Matt. vii. 11, 12.

"This circular will be read in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese at the opening of the Jubilee.

"Given from our episcopal residence in Louisville, this 10th day of October, 1854.

"† MARTIN JOHN, Bishop of Louisville."

Return of the Egyptian Commissioners.

The Egyptian Commissioners, Loutfy Effendi and Sami Effendi, have returned to their own country; having finished their tour of observation in America. It is about a year since these gentlemen arrived here, commissioned by their Government to visit the Industrial Exhibition in this City, and, rumor says, to undertake a secret mission to Washington. They were present at the Inauguration of the Crystal Palace, and received marked attentions. Loutfy Effendi took to himself a wife in this country, who accompanies him back to Egypt. The Commissioners carry out with them a number of samples of American Industry, to enrich the Government Museum and astonish the Egyptians.

Sweeping Broadway—A Suggestion.

It is a very good thing to have Broadway swept. It is equally pleasant that it is done in the night when few persons are stirring. At midnight the men are punctually at work with pot and broom, and by 4 A. M. the whole of the street is swept and garnished. But at 8 o'clock the same morning, when the stores are cleaned, the clerks are certain to cast the entire refuse of the previous day into the street again, and thereby Broadway is as dirty as before. So long as street-sweeping is done at night, the clerks and porters should be required, it seems to us, to do their part at the time of closing, not at the opening of the stores. As it is, the condition of Broadway is not at all improved, but rather made worse, because the labor that is expended, at a considerable cost, is wasted. We make the suggestion.

Irishmen's Union.

A meeting of the Irishmen's Civil and Military Republican Union was held at Vauxhall Garden last evening. Mr. Michael Mulloy in the Chair. Mr. Mulloy, in calling the meeting to order, took occasion to say that the last European news betokened a long continuation of the Russian War, and gave great cause for hope of Irish liberty. The liberation of Ireland, he said, could never be obtained by petitions and prayers—it could be won only at the point of the bayonet, and he hoped all Irishmen would act accordingly. He read the Constitution of the Union, and remarked that no one had ever found reason to find fault with it. Its principles were just, and were such as no one, zealous for the liberty of Ireland, could object to. The English garrison in Ireland did not at the present time much exceed five thousand men. Under such circumstances, all that was necessary for the regeneration of that country was the will and action of her children at home and abroad, but more particularly of that portion of them resident in the United States. He felt quite confident that if the principles of the Union were generally carried out, the power of England in Ireland would be completely annihilated before eight months shall have elapsed.

A Committee on Organization was appointed.

Counsellor Kearn, in answer to repeated calls, made a few remarks advocating the establishment of branches of the Union in different Wards.

Counsellor Davis also spoke briefly in reply to the comments of an anonymous correspondent who had taken him to task for some remarks made by him at a previous meeting. He said in reply that he had no doubts whatever of the competency of Ireland to win back her long lost liberty, in proof of which he alluded to Williamite wars, and to other events in Irish history.

Mr. Holland thought more of bayonets and bullets than speeches and orations, and pointed out the necessity of increasing the military department of the Union.

It was announced that Mr. Kearn would, at the next meeting, deliver a lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," and that Mr. Davis would also speak.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Thursday.

The President, Nathan C. Ely, presiding.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, and on motion took up the report of the Committee upon the subject of

THE CITY ADVERTISING.

Alderman Chauncey moved the adoption of the report concurring with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman Herrick opposed the adoption of the report. He believed that the matter of circulation made no difference; if it was generally known that certain newspapers advertised for the City, they would be sought. For nearly twenty years the advertising had been done in the *Evening Post* and *Express*, and all interested in the matter looked to those papers for information upon the City's affairs. Nobody looked in the *Sun* or *Herald*, though he was in favor of having the City advertise in those papers also.

Alderman Wakeman asked if the gentleman thought that a paper circulating 50,000 copies should not receive a greater price than one circulating 5,000 copies. He did not believe in the doctrine of appropriating the people's money to sustain newspapers independent of a consideration of the interests of the people.

Alderman Herrick offered a series of resolutions to be used as a substitute for those appended to the report of the Committee. The resolutions contemplated the advertising of the proceedings of the Common Council and the heads of the departments in the *Herald, Sun, Express*, and *Evening Post*, and directed the Comptroller to pay the usual amount charged by those papers for advertising. Mr. Herrick supported the resolutions at some length. He contended that the City should pay as much for advertising as individuals, and that heretofore no paper had been paid more than half enough for the labor they performed.

Alderman Chauncey thought that the Common Council, as the servants of the people, should make as good a bargain for the people as they could. The resolutions of the Committee did not entirely meet his views, but nevertheless, he was, under the circumstances, willing to vote for them. He thought that the resolution instead of providing for the award to those papers which would advertise the lowest per thousand copies, should have asked the actual City circulation and allowed the heads of the departments to adopt such papers as they wished. Yet, under the circumstances, he was in favor of the resolution of the Committee.

Alderman Kelly desired to have the City business be placed before the largest number of the people. What contractor who was interested in these matters took the *Post* or *Express*? He believed that but few, if any did. Another class of people were interested in the matter and they were those who lived along a route where it was contemplated to make improvements and he thought that they should be informed what was contemplated to be done. To do that the papers having the largest circulation should do the advertising. Yet the Report of the Committee only throws the matter open to competition. He moved that the amendment lay on the table.

Alderman Howard said that in all of the leading newspaper offices the printers received a regular price prescribed by them as a society, and this price was readily paid by the proprietors. For himself he could say he represented poor men, and believed that by adopting the resolutions of the Committee he would be placing the advertising in the hands of the leading offices, and be thus doing good to the mechanics employed in those offices which paid their prices willingly. He therefore hoped that the resolutions would be adopted, and the advertising be done in such papers as the *Sun* and *Herald*. As for the *Tribune*, if he could rule it out, he would do so, as he believed it was doing more to hurt the interests of our country than did the Tories in the Revolution. That paper was aiming to procure the dissolution of the Union. Still, however, he would have to allow the *Tribune* to compete with the rest.

Alderman Herrick's resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of the Board.

On a subsequent vote the resolutions attached to the Report of the Committee were adopted, Ald. Herrick only voting in the negative.

Alderman Blunt offered a resolution providing that none but papers printed in the English language should be allowed to compete for the printing, which was laid on the table by a vote of 11 to 9.

RESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN TROWBRIDGE.

A communication from G. A. Trowbridge, Esq., Alderman from the Tenth Ward, tendering his resignation as a member of the Board, to take effect on the 1st of January next, was received, and on motion, was laid on the table. The reason assigned by Alderman Trowbridge for tendering his resignation, is his continued ill health.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in November.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Visit of the Board of Directors to Fanwood.

On Wednesday last, the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, with their families, together with a number of invited guests and the professor and members of the high class of the Institution, proceeded to visit Fanwood, near Washington Heights, the site of the new and spacious Institution now in the course of erection. The party left the City in the one o'clock train of cars. Considerable time was passed in viewing the beautiful grounds and the building, which is already in a forward state of progress, the walls being completed to the second story. The company then proceeded to the Mansion house, where it was arranged that the members of the high class should be examined before the Directors to observe their proficiency in the use of the English language. Sir Charles Gray, formerly Chief Justice of Calcutta, and a member of Parliament, and late Governor of Jamaica, who was in the company, was introduced to the class, who were informed by Prof. Peet, in the sign language, of the name and position of their distinguished visitor. The pupils, in reply, expressed their pleasure at seeing Sir Charles, and wrote on their slates the thoughts suggested by the occasion, many of which were highly appropriate, and were clothed in most beautiful language, and would have done honor to those more fortunately situated. Sir Charles expressed the satisfaction he felt in having been afforded an opportunity to observe their proficiency in the use of language, and he concluded by asking of the class, through their instructor, whether they recollected that verse of the Psalms which, in speaking of the sun, moon and stars, said: "They have no speech, nor language, yet their voices are heard." Several of the replies elicited were beautiful and appropriate, and in nearly every instance the passage referred to was remembered. Master Marcy, a young gentleman of 16 years, who entered the high class in September last, suggested in his reply that Sir Charles intended to make an application of the text to the condition of the Deaf-Mutes, "that though they possessed no uttered speech—no language which may break the silence of Heaven, yet are they as I have so loved to deem them, 'voices of the night,' to those to whom it is not given to listen to Nature's louder utterances in the crash of the thunder and the wild roar of the ocean's waves. Then need I wonder that we feel unuttered language to those starry messengers 'which have no speech,' so much in union with our own hearts."

Sir Charles propounded a number of questions to the class relative to the geography of Hindostan, which were answered to his entire satisfaction.

The Company afterwards partook of excellent refreshments, prepared under the direction of Mrs. Stoner, the matron of the Institution. After they were duly discussed, President Peet called upon Gen. Wetmore to preside, as he had a more intimate connection with works at present in progress at Fanwood than himself, and was better able to bring out those expressions of good feeling and sentiment appropriate to the occasion.

Appropriate addresses were made by Erastus Brooks, Esq., Sir Charles Gray, Rev. Dr. Adams, Judge Campbell, Gen. Wetmore, and others; after which the company rose and returned to the City by the 7 o'clock P. M. train of cars.

Western Farm League.

A large and influential meeting of persons favorable to the project of settling the Western Territories in an agricultural point of view, was held last evening at No. 163 Bowery, Thomas W. Field, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that the League was organised to associate as large a number of persons as possible to settle in the same location, in some eligible part of the West, and thus secure the advantages of an extensive settlement. The general plan is, to secure a tract of land in the State of Iowa, comprising from twenty to thirty thousand acres, to be divided into about 450 farms, containing from 60 to 100 acres each, and so laid out as to form a neighborhood; and on this tract to lay out a suitable site for a town, including a park and other public grounds.

The purposes of this League are, first, to furnish each member a farm at the original cost price; second, to secure to its members the facilities of transportation in a far more comfortable manner, and at a much lower rate than can be otherwise obtained, and to aid them, also, in the selection of the best location. Among the first objects of the League, after locating the site, will be the erection of a public store, school-house, blacksmith shop, and dwellings for the accommodation of settlers as they arrive. The stock is divided into 1,000 shares of $10 each—a share representing a membership, and entitling the holder to one-half an acre of land in the settlement or town, and the privilege of selecting a farm in the territory located and secured by the League.

The business of the League is entrusted to a Board of Officers, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Recording and Financial Secretaries, and three Trustees—who, collectively, form an Executive Committee or Board of Management to transact all business of the League. *It is expected that the Locating Committee* will start from New-York, in pursuance of their duties, early in November. They will be accompanied by a Surveyor, who will make draughts and surveys of the *district upon which the League determines to locate*. The League adjourned subject to a call the ensuing week.

Aldermen Releasing Prisoners.

Officer Henniper, of the Ninth District, arrested a man named Thomas Smith on Wednesday, and conveyed him to the Police Court, where he was charged with highway robbery upon a Mr. John Garleman, who resides in Eighth-avenue. After stating his complaint, the officer requested Alderman Drake to detain the prisoner until he could go for Mr. Garleman. This the Alderman refused to do, nor would he take the complaint, but discharged him on his parole of honor. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. Murray, remonstrated with the Alderman, saying that it was a serious charge, and if proved would consign Smith to the State Prison for ten years, and perhaps for life. But the Alderman was determined to let him go. The officer then asked to have him detained till half-past four, and he would then have the complainant there. The Alderman said he would see about it. At the appointed time the officer, with Mr. Garleman, presented himself before Alderman Drake, and requested that the prisoner might be brought up. Here the Alderman wanted to know what prisoner they meant. The officer replied, "The one you discharged." The only answer they received was, "I will see to-morrow, and you need not make yourself uneasy." The officer replied he would. The Alderman requested him to go away, as he had nothing to say to him. The officer, finding he could do nothing, left the Court.

Stabbing in Broadway.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening a hack-driver named John Foley was dangerously cut in the forehead by a knife in the hands of a Southern man from New-Orleans. About 8 o'clock three gentlemen came out of the New-York Hotel, Broadway, and engaged a hack, desiring the driver to take them to a house in Crosby-street. Having completed their visit, they returned to the hotel. Upon alighting, one asked the driver how much was to pay, to which the man replied two dollars and a half. The gentleman was about paying the amount, when the Southerner stepped forward and told Foley that he was not entitled to so much, at the same time giving him a push backward. Foley remonstrated, when the Southerner drew a knife and stabbed him in the forehead, causing severe wounds, which severed a number of small arteries. The wounds penetrated to the bone, and the blood flowed profusely. After the commission of this brutal act, the Southerner entered the hotel, and, proceeding to the office, brandished about the knife, which was dripping with blood, and remarked that he would cut his (Foley's) d—d heart out!

There were a number of gentlemen present, but none of them seemed inclined to arrest the fellow, and he consequently walked out without being interfered with.

Foley was taken into the house, and a surgeon called, who, upon examining the wounds, pronounced them dangerous.

Smuggling.

Inspector Brown, of the Revenue Department, seized $4,500 worth of watches and jewelry, found on the persons of two second-class passengers of the steamer *Washington*. Surveyor Cochrane received reliable information that an attempt would be made to smuggle a large quantity of jewelry, watches, &c., by passengers of the *Washington*. Previous to the arrival of the *Washington*, officers Brown and Duesenbery were detailed to take charge of her. On the day of her arrival, they could discover no indication of any attempt at smuggling; but, as officer Brown came on deck to relieve the night officers, he observed two men promenading the deck. He caused them to be searched, and found on their persons a large number of watches and considerable jewelry. The estimated value of the seizure was between four and five thousand dollars.

A Primary School Disturbed.

The Primary School kept in the basement of the Dispensary at the corner of Centre and White-streets, was yesterday saluted by a volley of pebbles thrown in at the door by a crowd of truant boys of the vagrant class. The teachers are subject to annoyances of this kind every day; and during the present week the annoyance has been greater than usual. There are hundreds of children of suitable age to attend school, to be seen in the streets between the Bowery and Broadway, and between Chambers and Grand-streets, who ought to be compelled to attend school.

A Prisoner Rescued.

On Wednesday evening, officer Bowley, of the Twenty-second Ward, made an arrest and was conveying his prisoner to the Station-House when, at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street, some ruffian came behind Bowley and prostrated him by a blow on the back of the head, and as he was falling he received another blow on the temple which rendered him insensible. His prisoner escaped and he was brought to the Station-House by a citizen.

Professor Adler.

Prof. G. J. Adler, former Professor of German Literature in the New-York University, has been released from confinement in the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale. A second medical examination tended to satisfy the examiners that he had been unjustly deprived of his liberty.

Naturalization.

There is a daily strife at the City Hall among the candidates for Naturalization. Several offices have been opened in different parts of the building, and there is an extraordinary attendance every morning. A large proportion of this year's applicants appear to be Germans.

Inebriate Asylum.

The proposed meeting of the Committee on this institution was not held as announced yesterday, in consequence of a quorum not being present, as many of the members were sick, and absent from the City. The sitting was adjourned till the 15th November.

☞ The Teachers' Association of this City will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education.

(Communicated.)

Dr. Sanborn and Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As Dr. Sanborn's astonishing success in effecting radical cures of diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by a new system, of inhaling Medicated Vapors, is attracting a just and worthy attention throughout the country, allow me, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to make known through your columns, a brief history of my case and its cure by this treatment. For nearly a year I was obliged to relinquish my profession on account of a severe cough, profuse expectoration, with almost *total loss of voice*. I had become so reduced in flesh and strength as to be scarcely able to go up stairs, and had no hopes or prospects of recovering my health. I had thoroughly tried the old system of treatment, been *blistered*, had taken all the usual drugs into the stomach, from Lobelia to Cod Liver Oil, with no effects except to hasten me towards the grave. The 1st of June last, I placed myself under the charge of Dr. Sanborn, of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street. I was immediately required to throw "Physic to the Dogs," and take no *medicine of any kind into the stomach*, but in their place the most nourishing food and alcoholic drinks. I was required to be bathed twice a day with alcohol, and to wear upon my chest a jacket kept wet with the same.

I *inhaled or breathed* from a fine sponge every other hour during the day, for a few minutes, a *medicated vapor*. My disease commenced getting better from the commencement—cough ceased, regained my strength and voice, and was able to resume my profession by the 1st of August, and still continue it. I would advise all who are similarly diseased, to place themselves under Dr. Sanborn's treatment, for I believe it is the only rational method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

CAROLINE MEYERS,
"American Museum."

(Advertisement.)

The Oyster Epidemic.—In the papers of the 20th inst. there is an article in which the following language was used: "Mr. Cornell ate of the poisonous food that consigned him to the grave." On the 26th of October there were sold in this City 1,000,000 oysters, and more than 250,000 persons ate oysters; and if they died it was inconsiderably not owing to any deleterious qualities of the oysters.

John C. Beattie,
S. D. Barnes,
Henry Blakeman,
J. L. Vanname & Co.,
Jacob Vanfelt,
David Vanname & Co.,
Botsford & Frazier,
John & George Thompson.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Mothers who have introduced Phalon's Paphian Lotion into the nursery, testify that it relieves all irritation of the cuticle to which infants are subject, and no lady who has ever used it will deny its beneficial effects upon a sun-darkened or chapped skin. Phalon, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas,) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. For sale by Druggists and fancy dealers everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

The Foreign Poultry Show at Barnum's.—This grand and surpassing display of rare and costly foreign birds and poultry, imported in the steamer Washington, will open at Barnum's Museum to-day, and only keep up a few days. Performances as usual, besides, afternoon and evening, and no extra charge to witness them.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Most of the pretended remedies for fever and ague are of little value. Dehler's pills never fail. All other remedies are bitter and nauseous. Dehler's pills are perfectly free from taste. Most other remedies are composed of calomel, arsenic, or quinine. Dehler's pills are free from either, and may be safely taken by old or young. Sold by C. H. Ring, corner Broadway and John-street.

(Advertisement.)

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwell, (Successors to J. S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

The Baltic.—The splendid steamer *Baltic* leaves for Europe on Saturday. It is an excellent chance to send to the Old World those magnificent Daguerreotypes, Stereoscopes and Crayons, taken by Root, No. 363 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Dehler's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the Dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 26 at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Theodore B. Strong to Addie, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Dorain, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Dr. Alexander's Church, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, Jefferson Coddington to Mary H. daughter of Andrew Comstock, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Jas. H. Price, Geo. H. Tiffy to Susan P. Giles, daughter of John S. Giles, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. John Thompson, D. D., David C. Tiebout to Mary A., eldest daughter of James Morrison, Esq., all of this City.

At Newark, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Henry B. Freeman, Arthur Ward, M. D., of Belleville, N. J., to Anna C., daughter of the late Robert Lee, Esq., of Rahway, N. J.

At Harwinton, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, by Rev. Jacob Miller, Mr. Richard Brown, of Hartford, to Miss Anna L., eldest daughter of Phineas Andrus, Esq., of Harwinton.

☞ Towanda, Pa., papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 26, Jane Louisa, daughter of William and Jane Flandrau, aged 4 years, 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 186 Elizabeth-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 26, Jane Boone, wife of Christian Zabriskie, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 107 Prince-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, after a short illness, John H. Cornell, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, after a severe illness, Jennette, wife of Sebastian Robert, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 27th inst., from her late residence, No. 60 Reade-st.

Oct. 25, Eliza Anderson, at 33d st., aged 25 years.

The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, Capt. Alexander McLean, aged 54 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, William and John McLean, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, John McLean, No. 44 Morton-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, after a long and painful illness, in the 67th year of her age, Dorothy, wife of Joseph N. Lord.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, O. B. Tweedy and F. W. Edmonds, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 69 Irving-place.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 26, at his residence in Congress-st., near Henry J. Griswold, in the 79th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison-sts., without further notice.

In Jersey City, suddenly, of congestion of the heart, on Thursday morning, Oct. 26, Lizzie, only child of Henry B. and Eliza W. Jenkins, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 6 Gregory's Cottages, South 7th-st., this Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 26.

$3,000	Virginia 6s.......s3	94½	25	Gal. & Chi. Railroad..	97
500	California 7s, '70...	84	25	Chi. & R. Isl. Railroad	78
2,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	90	25	do..........b3	78
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	93	23	North Ind. Railroad..	86
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. 71..	74	50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R. c	61
10,000	Erie Bonds of '83 s3	85½	20	do..........	61½
5,000	do.......s4ms	85	550	Erie Railroad..........	44
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	101	150	do..........s3	44
5,000	Hud. Con. Bonds.s3	72½	150	do..........c	44
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. s3	69	50	do..........s30	44
15,500	do..........s3	69	300	do..........b15	44
2,000	do..........b30	69½	450	do..........c	44
5	Metropolitan Bank...	103	300	do..........b60	44
80	Mechanics Bank....	136	100	do..........b15	44
50	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	115½	150	do..........s15	44
50	Canton Co..........s3	20½	100	do..........	44
700	Nic. Transit Co...b60	23	160	do..........s30	44
1,000	do..........s3	22½	100	do..........s10	44
100	do.......b60	23½	50	do..........s3	44
500	Penn. & Leh. Zinc Co.	1½	250	Nor. & Wor. R. R...b60	44
100	Penn. Coal Co.......	98	33	Reading Railroad...	71
100	Cumberland Coal Co.	29½	100	do..........	71
700	do..........s3	29	300	do..........s3	71
100	do..........s30	29	300	do..........s10	71
150	do..........	29	100	do..........b60	72
50	do..........c	29	100	Hud. River R. R.....s3	39½
150	N. Y. Cent. R. R....s60	86½	100	do..........b60	40
100	do..........c	87	50	do..........	39½
400	do..........	87	5	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	101
500	do..........b60	87½	20	Mich. So. Const'n....	96

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Income Bds..	93	100	Reading Railroad..s10	71½
500	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	101	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	87
1,000	Hud. Con. Bds...s3	72½	300	do..........b30	87½
200	Nicar. Trans. Co. at 3	22½	300	Erie Railroad......s10	43½
270	Cumber. Coal Co. s10	29	150	do..........s60	43
300	do..........	29	500	do..........	43½
200	do..........b60	29½	50	do..........b10	44
20	Nor. Ind. Construc...	75	100	do..........	43½

Thursday, Oct. 26—P. M.

There was no actual or perceptible change against the Money Market to-day. Since Saturday last, it has been as stringent as it well could be, to make business in Stocks or mercantile paper at all desirable to parties not already involved in them, and the unusual delay in the arrival of the California Gold steamer has tended to confirm the extreme caution of the Banks as lenders. Outdoor rates of interest range 10 to 15 ℘ cent. There is a diminished offering of strictly prime City names, but no want of good paper, made to Importers, Domestic Commission and Auction houses, by the trade here or in the neighboring cities. The Jobbers are nearly through their Fall payments, and happily with few important failures, thus far. The negotiable class of Railroad acceptances is also running down in the amount offering. The Western Bankers continue to be borrowers, and in some cases draw heavily for gold also, to sustain themselves at home. The accounts from Cincinnati are less discouraging to-day. From Louisville, there is news of the suspension of Montsarrat & Co., private Bankers. Mr. Manchester, one of the Cincinnati Bankers who failed last week, left that city on account of the excitement against him among his depositors. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $85,045; disbursed $145,688; balance, $6,519,494. There will be a very moderate export of Gold by the Collins packet on Saturday, unless the California steamer should bring a large lot of ingots of which our Bullion Brokers are at present bare. The rates of Foreign Bills are unsettled; 109½ to 109¾ the range on London. Some small parcels of Erie and Illinois Bonds have been taken for remittance. A lot of $140,000 Virginia sixes, which had been borrowed on in London, and the money subsequently remitted, was lost on return by the wreck of the *Arctic*, in September. The Bonds were fully insured in London. Several small remittances of Railway Coupons from the other side, were also lost, and settlements are making here on the proper vouchers of loss and bonds of indemnity furnished by the owners. The Bank failures in the *State of Maine*, announced by telegraph, have probably grown out of the embarrassments to the shipbuilding trade.

There was a fair amount of business, considering the condition of money affairs, at the Stock Exchange. Erie Bonds sold at 93 for the Incomes, 85½ for the 1883's, and 74 for the Convertibles. Illinois Central, 69½. New-York Central shares were largely sold, cash and contract, and closed at 87 cash, 86¾ seller's option, and 87½ buyer's option, which is a further decline of ½ per cent. Erie Shares fell off ½@¾ ℘ cent., and Cleveland and Toledo 3 ℘ cent. Cumberland Coal and Transit Company ½ ℘ cent. weaker. The regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. Draper, at the Merchant's Exchange, takes place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock.

Instead of *Third* Mortgage Bonds, we should have written yesterday the *Second* class of first Bonds of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, which defaulted in interest in July, and for which provision is soon to be made by the Lessee. The original Mortgage on the Attica section of the Road bears interest May and November, and on the other section July and January. Mr. A. Stone, Jr., one of the most thoroughly practical Railroad men in the West, has been made President of the Cleveland and Columbus Road in place of Mr. H. B. Payne, who voluntarily retires.

In giving place, as we do, in this number of our paper, and as we have heretofore done, to the editorial comments of the Buffalo *Democracy* on the anonymous circulars against the New-York Central Road, we do not, of course, desire to be considered as endorsing all the opinions of the writer. The anonymous mode of attack adopted by certain concealed enemies of the present management is a mean species of warfare, which deserves to be exposed by the *Democracy*, or any other respectable journal, and it affords us pleasure to contribute to the circulation of these replies. At the same time, it may be the interest of the stockholders generally in the Road, to inquire into the management of the present direction for themselves, scanning the character and position of each member of the Board with reference, exclusively, to his influence and usefulness to the concern, and the firmness and intelligence with which he would continue to act and speak in its management. This might be done, without offence to the present Board, as a whole, and without aiming at any radical change in the General Administration. It is not certain, as claimed by the *Democracy*, that there are "no men in the State," outside the present Board, as capable, from their Railway experience, to go into it—for the main purpose of the annual elections in December, provided for by the act of Consolidation and the by-laws of the Company, is to try this very issue.

We have purposely omitted to notice the attempts making to galvanize the Knickerbocker Bank and other like concerns, by promises of early resumption and assurances that the assets will come out all right. It is a subject of regret to the friends of the Savings Fund system that the Trustees of the Savings Office attached to the above named Bank were unable to base their promise of returning the money of their depositors, on no sounder reliance than the resuscitation of the Bank, which we take it is neither practicable on sound principles of banking, nor desired by the community. It, with the Eighth-avenue, Suffolk, and Bank of the Union, is now out of the way as a *borrower* of money—it was never, strictly speaking, a *lender*—and there, the public would say, let it remain. If the assets be really sound enough to secure the depositors, the Trustees of the Savings Office may be able to liquidate their affairs, also, without serious loss, and then close the doors forever, leaving the late dealers free to put their frugal earnings in the Chambers-street, Seamen's Merchant's Clerks, or some other rightly conducted Savings Institution. The Empire City Bank, which withstood the late run, has been reorganized in its administration and the Bank removed from Broadway to Greenwich-street. Certain ambitious gentlemen who had it in contemplation to organize, under the free patent, a new concern with the imposing title of the National Exchange Bank, have taken hold of the Empire City instead. As the arrangement appears to be consummated, we hope they will do well, though no more favorable opportunity could have occurred for diminishing the overgrown number of Banks in New-York, than the determination of part of the old officers of the Empire City to retire.

The case of Ketchum, Rogers & Bement vs. The Bank of Commerce, before Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, involving 370 shares of the New-York and New-Haven Stock, we understand, has taken a turn, in the course of the investigation, directly bearing on the validity of the Schuyler stock. Mr. Holbrook, the Boston book-keeper, to whose theory for determining what is genuine and what spurious the Board of Directors, in their recent report, attempted to conform their practice, is made a witness in the case. Some curious points of evidence have been elicited, going to discredit his own rule of working out results, and proving, what has all along been suspected by the sufferers from the Schuyler fraud, that the Board of Directors went quite as far out of their line of duty to give importance to the *ipse dixit* of their Clerk—making him the sole judge between the genuine and the spurious—as they did in parading the *ex parte* opinion of counsel, employed to justify them in refusing a full recognition of the acts of their own Transfer Agent. The report in question, undoubtedly created all the trouble and discussion which have since followed, and it will probably be seen and acknowledged before the matter is ended, that the want of firmness in which it originated, is not less remarkable than the examination and untenable reasoning upon which it was given to the public. When we state that one of the certificates involved in the case now before the Court—the case, we may remark, is an action simply to rescind a contract between the parties, litigant—pronounced spurious by Mr. Holbrook, issued last February while the Schuylers had genuine Stock to their credit on the books, not transferred, and not otherwise represented to the extent of 200 shares, at the time, than by the certificate in question, the business reader will appreciate the labyrinth into which Mr. H.'s theory has involved his own cyphering. It is not, however, the first illustration that has been made public, nor is it likely to be the last.

The adjourned meeting of the Pacific Steamship Company was held to-day. The unanimous report of the Committee of Investigation was presented and accepted. The report acquits the management of all blame in the purchase of the steamer *Golden Age*, to which exceptions had been taken. The absence of dividends for the last eighteen months is sufficiently explained by the gross business at New-York, which in 1852 was $1,622,000, while in 1853 it was only $866,000. This year, until the present arrangement of prices and competition, there was not much improvement; but from 1st October inst. to May 1, 1855, the estimate is much more favorable, and for the 7 months on the trips both ways, will give $1,392,000; thus leaving the chance of "a good dividend." The capital of the Company is stated at 3,641 shares of $1,000 each, making $3,641,000; of which $300,000 in stock and $100,000 in cash were paid for the *Golden Age*. The paid salaries at New-York are $8,340 a year. In lieu of salary, and by agreement, Mr. Aspinwall receives "2½ ℘ cent. commission on receipts from all sources, at home and abroad, on consideration of his having originated the Company and transferred his interest in the Mail contract." These commissions for 19 months to 1st Oct. inst., were $84,328, of which $25,000 remains undrawn, in consequence of the financial state of the Company. His firm, Howland & Aspinwall, received $79,382 during the same 19 months for their agency at New-York, being a commission on advances, (which are represented to have been large, at one time $1,100,000, and never less than $465,000,) and commissions for collecting marine losses, an item amounting to $15,500 alone.

We understand (says the Albany *Atlas*, of this afternoon,) that the Farmers' Bank, at Half Moon, Saratoga County, failed to redeem its notes yesterday. The President of this Bank, S. Noxen, Esq., was heavily involved in the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, which failed some time since.

"No. 4.—Finances of the New-York Central Railroad."

From the Buffalo Democracy.

Another anonymous Circular has been sent to this journal, bearing the above title, and aimed maliciously at the management and credit of the Central Road. We had supposed that the cowardly medium of communication with the public, adopted by the authors of these papers, would not have been repeated, as far as the *Democracy* is concerned.

Notwithstanding we completely refuted every material allegation in the preceding Circulars,—in the face of the clearest proof furnished in the columns of this paper, that neither the Superintendent of the road, nor its President, had a particle of interest in the patent for the wheels used under the Central cars, or in the locomotive factory at Schenectady,—in the face of our full vindication of the policy of the Central Board of Directors, in passing the August dividends—this nameless libel rehashes and reproduces all the misrepresentations and errors of its predecessors. It over and over charges, vaguely, corrupt interests, adverse to the interests of the stockholders—it reurges the silly falsehood that the Superintendent of the road, as a copartner in the Locomotive Works at Schenectady, has a direct interest in crowding new machinery upon the Company, and as a part-owner of the Thacher wheel, finds a profit in selling to himself, for the use of the road, as many wheels as can be made. The anonymous form of libel, is indeed indispensable to the comfortable or successful dissemination of such baseless and hollow falsehoods. There is not one word of truth in them. And the shareholders, or any disinterested parties who permit themselves to be influenced by these communications in this respect, are prejudiced against estimable and meritorious men, and faithful agents, for no reason whatever. The utmost publicity has been given to the refutation of the charges against the principal executive officers of the Central Road, that was made by the *Democracy*. It cannot be possible, that among intelligent and unprejudiced men, the mere repetition of these anonymous charges should produce any lasting impression.

These circulars are intended to aid a plan, hatched near the centre of the State, to change the direction of the Central Road. They have been sent, we presume, very generally to the stockholders, and generally to the Press. If they shall have the effect to keep proxies out of the hands of the President and the Secretary of the Road, the scheme will be materially advanced. On a thin representation of stock, it might be possible to elect a ticket composed of new and greedy men who covet the power and patronage of the Road, and who, if we mistake not, are materially responsible for the large expenditures on account of Construction, made necessary by the dilapidated condition of some portions of the several Roads prior to the Consolidation, and which now furnishes the anonymous libelers with a theme for fault-finding. It will be a sad day for the owners of this magnificent property, when that policy shall succeed, through their default to have their Stock represented at the annual elections. There are no men in this State who from their large pecuniary interests in the Road, their great experience in Railroad management, and their general capacity for business, are so well calculated to direct the affairs of this great Corporation as the present Board. This we say confidently and distinctly.

If it is the purpose of these anonymous communications to depreciate the value of the Stock, and keep up the want of confidence in corporate investments, that has so painfully characterized this year's business, it is doomed to fail most signally. The bonds issued for Construction are steadily being taken. Week before last, one hundred and forty thousand dollars' worth were sold. Ere long, it is more than probable, that the deferred dividend will be paid with interest. The public judgment is fast ripening into approval of the monetary policy of the President of the Road; and when the Corporation shall have been brought through the existing crisis, unimpaired, and unfleeced of Wall-street, a sentiment of gratitude will supervene upon confidence, and will certainly do more than justice to the slandered managers of this truly national work.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The holders of Cotton are asking an advance in prices. The sales to-day amounted to 3,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 8¼c.@9c. Fair Sugar is selling at 4c. Pork is dull, with a declining tendency; Mess $14@$14 50. Bacon is considerably higher—6¾c. asked. The stock of Rice is exhausted. Lard is dull. Flour is a trifle higher, and we quote it at $7 12½ ℘ bbl.

Charleston, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The sales of Cotton in this city to-day were 800 bales, at prices ranging from 7¾c.@9¼c.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 26.

Barley is free of sale at $1 39@$1 40 for two-rowed, and $1 40 for four-rowed.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday—First Board*—$5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; $5,000 do. 86½; $2,000 City 5s, '90 80½; $1,000 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 84; $1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '75, 82; $300 City 6s, R. O., 96; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad 43¼; 12 do. 43½; 300 Lehigh Zinc 2; 10 Union Canal, 10; 50 Long Island Railroad, 14; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 57½; 150 Reading Railroad, 35¾.

Between Boards—$10,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 86.

Second Board—8 Lehigh Navigation, 60¼; 400 Union Canal 10.

After Board—$3,000 Reading 6s, '41, 83¼; 100 Reading Railroad, 35¾; 100 Long Island Railroad, 14.

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—L. Hensler, S. S. Cutter, R. R. Brockholst, T. P. Hinkley, Mr Hadden, lady, daughter and son, T. P. Scarborough, Mrs E. Gatewood, E. Upham, G. W. Weston, A. Austin, J. Mayes, Anne Dawson and son, T. F. Edmonds and 3 children, W. Cassedy, F. Nye, H. Herndon, Mrs. E. Murphy, A. Comstock, J. P. Craig, James Hannon, Peter Collyear, Wm Harwood, W. Hannon, M. Murphy—and 10 in the steerage.

In ship Rhine, from London and Portsmouth—E. Ellis, Mrs Ellis, Mrs Crockett, J. Timon, F. Durley, A. Longear, Dr. W. B. Godding.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6 24 | Sun sets.....5 03 | Moon sets.....9 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...11 50 | Gov. Island 12 40 | Hell Gate.....2 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

Cleared.

Ships De Witt Clinton, Dunn, Liverpool, Taylor & Richie; Sunbeam, Millet, Boston Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Louisiana Sullivan, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Hartford, Lewis Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Flying Dragon, Little, Calcutta, Wellington & Abbott.

Barks Restless, Pierce, Carthagena, Everett & Brown; Charm, Sleeper, Attakapas, R. W. Trundy; Amazon, Long, Baltimore, J. W. Elwell; Llewellyn, Sherman, St. Marks, Bredle & Pettes.

Brigs R. R. Saxton, Crane, Newport, Metcalf & Lovejoy; Saml Cook, Chapman, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Ashley, (Br.) Pickle, St. Johns, P. I. Wevler & Son; St. Croix, (Br.) Craff, Richibucto, A. R. Chesbrough.

Schrs Kensington, Thomas, Jacksonville, A. W. Weldon; Mississippi, Hopkins, Franklin, Brett, Vose & Co.; Island Queen, (Br.,) Quick, St. Michaels, Dreuer & Devlin; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Benj. Strong, Hawkins, Wilmington, E. Blossom; W. Abbott, Parker, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Belle Isle, Reed, Halifax, H G Donovan; Fashion, Newman, Chester, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fair, Osborn, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Crus Ild, (Per.,) Popps, Waterford Island, Depew & Seal; Abby Lindsey, Chase, Kingston, H. Underwood.

Sloops F. Spragus, Fish, Wareham, master; Rienzi, Durfee, Newport, master.

Barge Grampus, Scofield, Philadelphia, Hand & Kirkpatrick.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Minnesota, Allen, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 390 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had 30 deaths from cholera. The M. landed her channel pilot at Cork on the 6th inst.

Ship Westmoreland, (of Philadelphia,) Decan, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. and 470 passengers to W. Whitlock. Has had 13 deaths.

Ship A. Z., (packet,) Chandler, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 308 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Rhine, (packet,) Doane, London and Portsmouth Sept. 27, with mdse and 479 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Washington, (Ham.,) Bossen, Galway 38 ds., with ballast and 113 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Col. Ledyard, Beckwith, Swansea 50 ds., with iron and 13 passengers to master. Experienced heavy weather, lost mizzen-topmast, flying jibboom, &c.

Bark Jacob B. Lancaster, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Malaga 39 ds., with wine, fruit and lead, to McCready, Mott & Co. Oct. 16, lat. 42 22, lon. 46 50, at 11 A. M., in a gale from S. S. E., lost fore and mainmasts 20 feet above the deck, mizzen-topmast and jibboom, with everything attached, stove bulwarks, &c. Cleared away the wreck and rigged jury-masts, with the awning set for a foresail, and the lower studding-sail for a mainsail. Since passing the Banks experienced heavy weather from the N. to S. E. On the 24th saw a large ship stg. W.

Bark Welkin, Glover, Bristol (Eng.) Sept. 27, and Lundy Island Sept. 29, with railroad iron to order, vessel to E. P. Buck & Co. 25th inst., Highlands N. N. W. 30 miles, took a Pilot from boat No. 2.

Schr. Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Connecticut River 12 hours, in ballast to J. B. Maxwell; is 400 tons burden and intended for the coasting trade.

Schr. Catharine, (Br.,) Snellgrove, Magaudavic, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Fry.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Chase, Port Ewen coal, for Boston.

Sloop Jessie Clark, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Sailed.

Ship Highflyer, (clipper,) Waterman, for Liverpool. Brig Caura, Heppen, for Cuidad, Bolivia.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E. Noon, S. S. E. Sunset, So.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24—Arr. Ships Mountaineer, Wilson, and Old England, from New-York.

Disasters.

Capt. Doane, of the ship Rhine, who arrived at this port to-day, reports: 21st inst., on the Banks, lat. 43 12, lon. 50 25, fell in with an English ship or bark, timber loaded and full of water; had been on fire and the stern was burned out, from the main chains aft was burned down to the planksheer; main and mizzenmasts gone about 6 feet above the deck; foremast with lower topsail yards standing, with rigging attached; the foretopsail had been blown away from the close reef; anchors on her bows. Should think she had been but a short time in that situation. Could not see her name. An English brig was close by her, the crew of which were on board the wreck, stripping her foremast. A part of the jib was hanging to the jibboom end. Was about 600 tons burthen.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 7, lat. 43 24, lon. 38, was signalized bark Robert, with passengers, stg. E.